

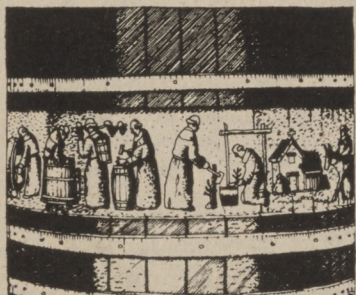
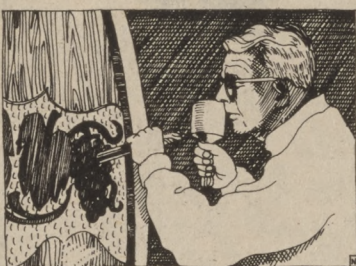
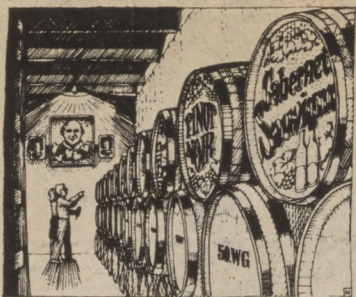
HISTORIC PRESERVATION

SONOMA LEAGUE

SONOMA LEAGUE
FOR
HISTORIC PRESERVATION



You're invited to see the carved casks of Historic Sebastiani Cellars



The centuries-old European tradition of carving wine casks has been revived here in the cellars of our winery. In fact, our wood carver, 75 year old Earle Brown, just can't let his chisels rest for a moment. Everything made of wood is fair game for his carving talents. As a result of these artistic creations the winery has become a veritable gallery for his work. From posts, beams and doors to casks and vats, nothing escapes his busy tools. What better complement to the art of wine making?

We invite you to judge for yourself. Visit our cellars and view the carvings . . . then taste the wine.

Guided tours are conducted daily from 10 to 5.

Sam J. Sebastiani

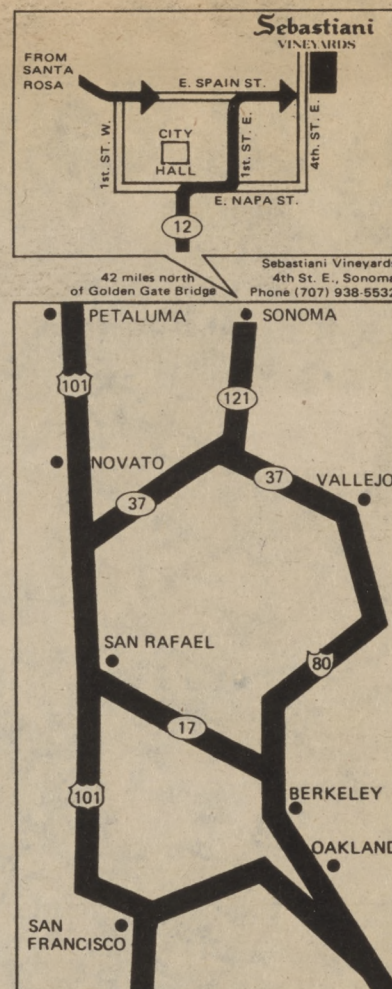
Sam J. Sebastiani

Sebastiani

VINEYARDS

EST. 1825

Sebastiani Vineyards, Sonoma Valley, California



Officers

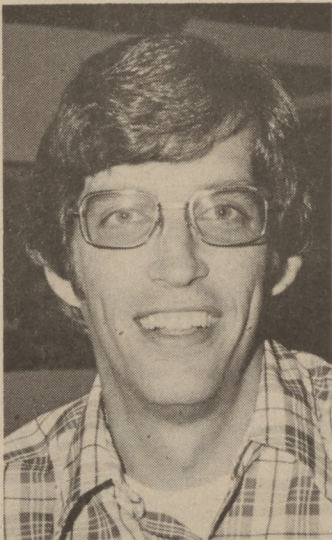
1975

VALLEY OF THE MOON VINTAGE FESTIVAL ASSOCIATION, INC.

Sonoma, Calif.



PRESIDENT
Toni Schaffner



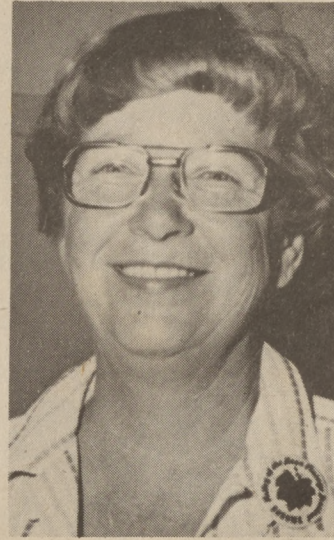
VICE PRESIDENT
Les Wheeler



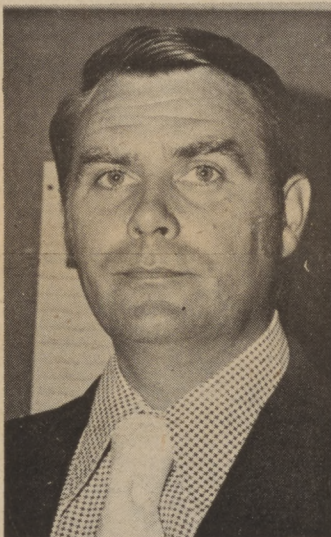
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Elaine Sheffer



PARLIAMENTARIAN
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EXECUTIVE COORDINATOR
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Mr. and Mrs. Carl Larson	Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Wille
Mr. and Mrs. John Leveroni	

BOARD MEMBERS

Carl August
Carol Alvarez
Sue Marino
Norm McCarron
Christy McCombs
Jean Petersen
Robert Petersen
Dan Ruggles
Susan Scarbrough
Sharon Scott
Steve Smith

GRAND MARSHALS

Grand Marshals for the Vintage Festival's Home Town Parade will be Mr. and Mrs. Jan Haraszthy. Mr. Haraszthy is the great-grandson of Count Agoston Haraszthy, known as The Father of California Viticulture, and the founder of what today is the Buena Vista Vineyards here. Mr. Haraszthy is associated with the operation of the Buena Vista Winery.



COMMITTEES

LOGISTICS	Les Wheeler
ENTERTAINMENT	Dan Ruggles, Jim Griewe
VINTAGE PARADE	Carl August, Susan Scarborough
BOOTHES	Robert Petersen, Sue Stanley, Elaine Sheffer
PATRONS' WINE TASTING	Norm McCarron, Dorene Musilli, Sue Marino
WINDOWS	Carolyn Huffman
WEDDING	Carol Alvarez
PATRONS	Elaine Sheffer
COSTUMES	Sharon Scott, Elizabeth Pierce, Jo Nagel, Mary Holsworth and Carol Alvarez
HOSPITALITY	Carol Sharp
BEAR FLAG-THREE FINGER JACK	Gil Britt
BLESSING OF THE GRAPES	Father James Clark
PUBLICITY	Jean Petersen, Trissa O'Callaghan, Sonoma Valley Chamber of Commerce
SPANISH BALL	Junior Women's Club
BUDGET	Elaine Sheffer
INSURANCE & SECURITY	Bill Rettle
FIRE PROTECTION	Al Mazza
ART EXHIBITS	Sonoma Valley Art Club
COMMUNITY CENTER EXHIBITS	Philip Bill, Dorothy McIntosh, Jo Deny, Valley of the Moon Gem & Mineral Club



Our cover . . . and our wineries



This year's cover features a bottle of wine from every winery located in Sonoma Valley plus a wheel of cheese from the Sonoma Cheese Factory and, of course, Sonoma French Bakery's sour French bread. Credit for the fine color photo work goes to Garry Campbell.

The wineries represented, as pictured left to right, are:

--HACIENDA WINE CELLARS - Located at 1000 Vineyard lane. From Plaza go East on Napa st. to East Seventh, turn left to Castle rd., continue straight to Vineyard lane. Open daily.

--GRAND CRU VINEYARDS, INC. - Located two miles north of Glen Ellen on Hwy. 12 exit at Dunbar rd., south to Henno rd., turn right to Vintage lane parallel to Dunbar School parking area. Tasting and tours weekends, holidays 10 to 5.

--VALLEY OF THE MOON WINERY- Located at 777 Madrone rd. north of Boyes Hot Springs off Highway 12. Tasting room open daily except Thursdays.

--CHATEAU ST. JEAN - Located at 8555 Highway 12 in Kenwood. Winery is still under construction. Tour and tastings by appointment only call (707) 833-4134.

--HANZELL - Visits made by appointment only. No tours or tastings, case sales. Telephone (707) 996-3860.

--ZD WINERY- The winery does not have a tasting room, but visits may be arranged on weekends by appointment. Telephone (707) 539-9137.

--SEBASTIANI VINEYARDS - Located on Fourth st. east in Sonoma. Guided tours daily from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Wood carvings, tasting room.

--KENWOOD VINEYARDS - Located on Highway 12 in Kenwood. Tasting Cellars open daily 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

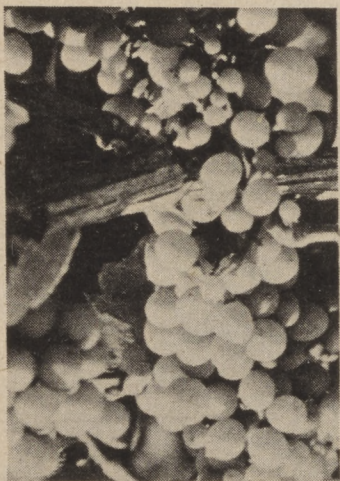
--BUENA VISTA - Located on Old Winery rd. East from Plaza on Napa street two miles to Old Winery rd., left to end of rd. Picnic grounds, gift shop, tasting cellars, self-conducted tour. Open 9 to 5 daily.

Vintage Festival
Greetings
 from
David's
 in Fiesta Center
 Men's, Women's and Children's
 Apparel and Shoes
OPEN SUNDAYS 11 TO 4

The Blessing of the Grapes



11 a.m. Saturday at the Sonoma Mission



THE BLESSING

O God, who for the welfare and happiness of mankind, didst create the fruits of the earth, we pray and beseech Thee that Thou wilt deign to look upon our friends and orchards and vineyards and continue to bring them in due season to blessed maturity.

We thank Thee for the richness of our soil in this Valley of the Moon, for the springs of water and for the rain, for the heat of the sun which swells the plants in the freshly cultivated fields, beautiful to the eye and promising a rich harvest, and for the grape clusters telling us of Thy bounty. May we be ever grateful for Thy many favors. May we bask in the warmth of mutual sincerity and grow into a lasting trust and love of Thee.

Amen.

The Blessing of the Grapes ceremony is the initial observance in a two-day program of Sonoma Valley's annual Vintage Festival. In keeping with tradition, priests representing the padres who established Mission San Francisco Solano de Sonoma in 1832, conduct the services. It is an expression of thanks for the bounteous harvest of the region.

During the ceremony, produce from the vineyards is used to symbolize the valley's harvest because grapevines have been so important in Sonoma history.

In 1825, the Franciscan padres planted grape vines to obtain wines of sacramental purposes. Part of this vineyard survives today in the Sebastiani properties northeast of the Mission.

In 1835, General Mariano G. Vallejo, commandant of the Alta California northern frontier, planted other varieties of grapes and in addition to his military skills became famous for his unusually delicious table wines.

In 1857, Agoston Haraszthy, a Hungarian nobleman with a

passion for growing things, planted 560 acres at Buena Vista in carefully selected grape cuttings which he brought from Europe. From this beginning, choice vintage California wines became world famous. The original acreage is still producing.

In the 1890s European vineyards were ravaged by a blight called Phylloxera. It was discovered that roots growing in California had become disease-resistant to the blight and thousands and thousands of California grape cuttings were sent back to the places they came from originally to help save European vineyards. The project was successful and the story has become an important part of the history of viticulture.

During 1974 there has been a large increase in the amount of acreage devoted to the growing of vintage grapes. Amid Sonoma Valley's pastoral beauty, citizens feel fortunate for the area's history, its richness and neighborliness.

So each year a Blessing of the Grapes ceremony is conducted to express thanks for the harvest and good fortune the valley enjoys.



Sonoma Landmark Since 1955



SHERMAN'S
FURNITURE • CARPETS • DRAPERIES

Lilyan Carash Sherman Carash Wolf Carash

Sherman's of Sonoma, oldest home furnishers and interior designers of Sonoma Valley. Sherman's features carpets, area rugs and Oriental reproductions by Karastan, furniture by Thomasville, Hekman, Davis Cabinet, Baker, Knapp & Tubbs, Brown Jordan and Founders. Lamps by Stiffel and Frederick Cooper. Complete furnishing and interior design service including custom draperies and fine wallpapers. Call SHERMAN'S at 938-5223 for appointment.

Among Vintage Festival features

Raising of Bear Flag - Stars and Stripes

(At the Bear Flag Monument 1 p.m. Saturday)



BEAR FLAG INCIDENT

A re-enactment of the revolt by a group of early California settlers and visitors to Sonoma dissatisfied with Mexico's rule over California. They seize the military barracks here and take General Vallejo prisoner. In the Plaza they pull down the Mexican emblem and raise the Bear Flag, proclaiming a "California Republic." Names of participants are: Gil Britt, Ron Sullivan, Nick Stuart, Keith Rogers, Bill Cronin, Lance Miceli, Steve Miceli, Sheldon Chase, Chuck Harper, Wally Sides, Pat Opalka, Sandy and Andrew Britt. Narrator, Henry Riboni.

THE RAISING OF THE STARS AND STRIPES

Marching contingent from the U.S. Naval Security Activity, Skaggs Island and the Sonoma Valley Chorale.

Vallejo-Haraszthy Wedding



Re-enacting the double wedding of the daughters of Sonoma's founder, General Mariano G. Vallejo and the sons of Col. Agoston Haraszthy, known as the father of California viticulture.

Produced by Carol Alvarez

CAST

General & Mrs. M. G. Vallejo	Mr. and Mrs. Richard Stanley
Count & Mrs. Agoston Haraszthy	Mr. & Mrs. Jan Haraszthy
Natalia Vallejo	Carol Alvarez
Jovita Vallejo	Sandy Augustine
Vallejo son	John Musilli
Arpad Haraszthy	Stan Augustine
Attila Haraszthy	Gordon Augustine
Bridesmaids	Christine McCombs,
	Gina Musilli
Monk	Don Crowe
Russian Count & Countess	Mr. & Mrs. Barry Bosshard
Wedding Guests	Townspeople of Sonoma
Master of Ceremonies	Richard de Lambert
Soloist	Claire Martinez
Dancers	Russian Ukranian Dancers
	of San Francisco

(At Sonoma Mission
Saturday at noon and Sunday at 2 o'clock)



AN ADOBE WITH A HISTORY. El Dorado is among the first adobe buildings erected in Sonoma by Don Salvador Vallejo. He was a brother of General Mariano G. Vallejo, founder of Sonoma in 1835. The adobe building on the west side of the Sonoma Plaza, which includes El Dorado, was a favorite hotel in the 'forties. Pierce and Randolph were the best known proprietors after the Bear Flag raising and American occupancy. The Salvador Vallejo adobe was also an early school, and theatrical performances were held upstairs with an entrance on Spain Street.

OPEN FROM 9 AM

- Breakfast
- Fizz Brunch Till 2 PM
- Luncheons Till 3 PM Daily
- Dinners Continuously Till 10 PM

Champagne Breakfast Saturdays, Sundays & Holidays From 9 AM

El Dorado

Closed Wednesdays & Thursdays Except Holidays And For Parties of 50 or More

RESERVATIONS ACCEPTED

996-3030 (If No Answer Call 996-3559)

Cocktails and Fine Sonoma Valley Wines Our Garden Court Is Open 9 AM TILL 1 And 5 TILL?

NORTHWEST CORNER OF SONOMA PLAZA

Among Vintage Festival features

FIRE ON ICE

This is a newly organized "rock" group made up largely of members of the Sonoma Valley Jazz Band and Saturday marks their first appearance in the plaza.

SONOMA SCHOOL OF DANCE

The Sonoma School of Dance under the direction of Miss Samantha Maynard has developed into an asset for the valley as her student load is quite impressive which points out the felt need for this artistic service. Miss Maynard, a professional dancer of wide renown, presents students of her school on Vintage Festival Saturday.

SONOMA DRIFTERS

Country music is really coming into popular demand. The Sonoma Drifters are representing the country music scene in Sonoma County. They have performed at countless dances and are always a big success. If you have a hankerin' to hear what country and western music is all about, hitch up to the Sonoma Drifters.

BOXING EXHIBITIONS

A new feature on Saturday, this should be of great interest to the younger set and devotees of boxing. Members of our local Boys' Club will be competing against boxers from other area clubs.

SONOMA VALLEY JAZZ BAND

The Sonoma Valley Jazz Band is currently in its third season. The Jazz Band is made up of selected students from the Sonoma Valley schools. Last year the band travelled to the city of Reno, Nevada, to be judged at the Annual Jazz Festival. They have currently formed a Parents Booster Club to aid them in fund raising to be used to attend other worthwhile events.

STAGECOACH HOLDUPS

Three Stagecoach Holdups are planned for Saturday. The first will take place in front of the Toscano Hotel at 2 p.m. The second will be in front of the Sonoma Valley Chamber of Commerce office, at 3 p.m. and the third will take place in front of the Sebastiani Theater at 4 p.m.

On Sunday there may be several holdups without warning!

LOS TARANTOS

This company of six professional and very versatile dancers, singers and musicians performs concerts and shows featuring Flamenco, Spanish Classical and Regional Dances accompanied by guitar, castanets, tambourines, singing and poetry with a full wardrobe of colorful and traditional costumes. Some of their performers have appeared with the San Francisco, San Jose and Seattle Symphonies.

TRIAL AND ERROR STRING BAND

A newly organized Napa Valley-based group. They played twice in the Plaza this past season and were very well received—hence an invitation to stroll about the plaza and entertain Vintage Festival visitors.

SONOMA VALLEY CHORALE

The Sonoma Valley Chorale, under the direction of James Griewe, is currently in its third concert season. In that time the Chorale has developed a total membership of 160 with a sustaining performance ensemble of between 120 and 130. The Chorale is presently preparing for their annual Fall-Winter concert, this year to be presented December 15 and 16 at the St. Francis Solano Church.

BLACK BART SHOOTOUT

Time 3:30 p.m., Saturday, Sept. 27 in front of the Swiss Hotel. Absolutely of no historical value. Any resemblance to persons living or dead is purely coincidental.

REDWOOD COUNCIL FOLK DANCERS

A group with members from all over the Bay Area. They appear at innumerable festivals, donating their time and talents to help make every event a truly festive occasion.

TIA SONOMA BRASS

This musical group has appeared several times in the Plaza summer concerts and is always popular. As their name implies, they play in the "South of the Border" mood. Just close your eyes and you might be hearing Herb Alpert, whose music they emulate!

SANTA ROSA DIXIELANDERS

A little pre-Bicentennial year music seemed appropriate, hence the first appearance of this group. You'll swear they're from Bourbon Street in New Orleans, instead of Mendocino Avenue in Santa Rosa!

FOLK CONCERT AND WORKSHOPS

This kind of feature has been so popular in other communities that we decided to try it this year - especially with the Bi-centennial year coming up. Individuals as well as groups will be playing—old time family music, accordion polkas, sonof the west, blues, boogie-woogie, ragtime piano, fiddle, banjo, dobro and country style singing—all ending in a grand hoot'nanny to wind up this four-hour "marathon", so drop in at any time and enjoy yourself!

WILLIAM FORSHAY TROUBADORS

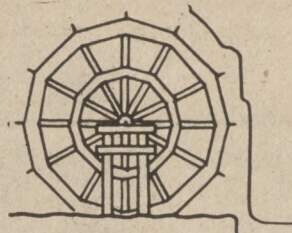
William Forshay and his group are popular favorites throughout the County of Sonoma. For this year's Vintage Festival these strolling guitarists will be singing many songs in step with the Vintage Festival celebration.

CHIC CHANDLER, Balladeer

Chic, now residing in Sonoma, is new to local musical circles. He sings and accompanies himself on the acoustical guitar.

(Continued on Page 8)

JUANITA'S



At the
Grist Mill
**JACK LONDON
VILLAGE**

"Juanita moved her restaurant into the Grist Mill . . . therein lies the reason for the upsurge in popularity of Jack London Village . . . She strolls through the village talking and joking with people amid an atmosphere of music, sunshine and fresh air."

Index-Tribune,
June, '75



"Next to her passion for poking around junk stores, Juanita is most enamored of prime rib, and she dispenses prodigious portions of it . . ."

Playboy Magazine
Dec. '72



"People used to Howard Johnsons are liable to experience cultural shock on a first visit to Juanita's . . ."

New York Times
Aug. '73

The food is guaranteed . . . but
not the disposition of the cook

OPEN SEVEN DAYS A WEEK

9 a.m. to 11 p.m.

Breakfast • Lunch • Dinner

Bar open until 2 a.m.

14301 Arnold Dr.
Glen Ellen

Call
996-7010 or 996-7676
For Reservations

Among Vintage Festival features

(Continued from Page 7)

ST. FRANCIS FOLK SINGERS

A group of young people interested in expressing their faith in the contemporary folk idiom. Their refreshing approach is inspiring and is entirely worth the time to see them.

YUBA-SUTTER SUPER STARS

A new feature, they will be in the festival parade and give a "concert" featuring their 35 girls in drill team routines, baton-twirling and other popular features. They are from Yuba City and this marks their first appearance here.

EAST BAY BANJO BAND

A colorful float and more banjos than anyone can imagine is the trademark of the East Bay Banjo Band. Again, this year's parade will be highlighted by this ensemble and after the parade on Sunday a special concert in the Plaza.

VALLEY OF THE MOONSHINERS

A string band of five talented men, they are very popular in the valley and recently played in the plaza. Blue Grass, Country and Folk is their "thing".

SONOMA COUNTY CONCERT BAND

The Sonoma County Concert Band is regarded as one of the finest union wind bands in the entire Bay Area and Northern California. The literature performed varies from many musical periods. The band is exciting to listen to and always inspires its crowds to toe-tapping and loud applause. Conductor of the band is Robert Norman.

CLARA CARBONARO GRECO ACCORDIONS

Always a hit at the Vintage Festival, Mrs. Greco brings her talented young students to the Festival in full costume to bring a special lift to the celebration.

REDWOOD CHORDSMEN AND SWEET ADELINES, BARBERSHOP CHORUSES

Barbershop Harmony is always a favorite form of entertainment. These two choruses are the best in Sonoma County when it comes to Barbershop singing.

LOS RITMITCOS

A big hit last year, so it seemed appropriate to have them back again. They are a talented group of young musicians of Mexican background who specialize in music of their homeland as well as other Latin American countries. They are featured each year at "Old Adobe Days" at the Petaluma Adobe in August.



HOME TOWN PARADE
Sunday, 1 p.m., around the Plaza



FIREMEN'S WATER FIGHT
Sunday, 3 p.m., Spain & First st. east



AU RELAIS

Restaurant

RESTAURANT & BAR OPEN ALL DAY
11 AM TO 10 PM

691 Broadway, Sonoma

Excellent French Cuisine

For Reservations Telephone 996-1031

• FULLY AIR CONDITIONED

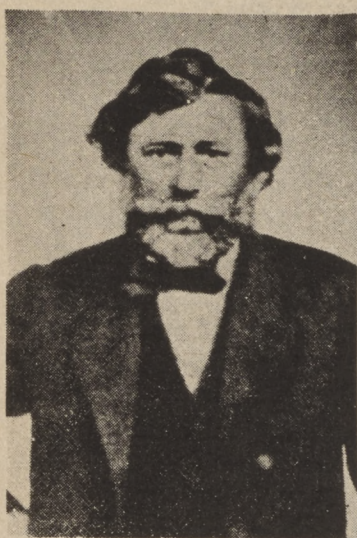
• CLOSED TUESDAYS

Vintage Festival Greetings!

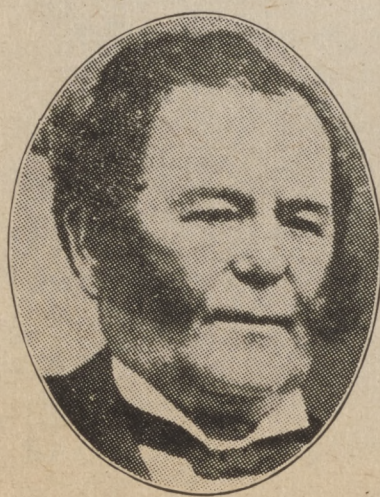
When you're here for the Festival, or visiting any time, remember you can enjoy superb French cuisine at Au Relais, one of the North Bay Area's finest restaurants.

AT AU RELAIS
CHILDREN ARE HALF PRICE
For Most Items

Count Haraszthy, General Vallejo -- wine rivals



COUNT HARASZTHY
Buena Vista's founder



GENERAL M. G. VALLEJO
Sonoma's founder

By MICHAEL J. TOPOLOS

The History of Sonoma County is made colorful by two great men whose combined talents created the lure that today prevails as a tribute to the dynamic individual resources found in our county 100 years past.

Count Agoston Haraszthy de Modesa and General Don Mariano Guadalupe Vallejo greatly contributed to the ultimate production of 3,397,612 gallons of wine in 1875. Sonoma County accounted for 41 per cent of the wine produced in California that far surpassed Los Angeles County which had previously dominated the market.

General Vallejo was 26 years old in 1834, "Commandante general" of the California Army, and the most influential man in the territory. The Mexican Government appropriated all of the California Missions and many vineyards went to ruin. Vallejo took over the vineyards of the mission laying out the pueblo of Sonoma, replanted vines, and made wine by 1839.

The wine made was rather primitive as Edwin Bryant reported, "Four posts were erected, each four feet high, forming a square two-and-a-half-feet each way. Over the tops of the posts a raw cowhide was fastened, hair down, with considerable sag in the middle.

"Into this went the grapes, followed by an Indian who mashed them with his feet. The juice was poured into a tub or

leather bag, left a 'few weeks' or 'two or three months' to ferment, and then drunk as wine."

The Gold Rush brought a boom in prices. Vallejo cleared \$6,000 with his small crop in 1850. By 1854 his 5,000 vines were making him an income of \$20,000. His success prompted many new growers to plant vineyards but none so seriously threatened his supremacy during the next ten years more than the Hungarian Count Haraszthy.

General Vallejo invited Haraszthy to lunch in 1855. So impressed did the Count become with the quality of the vines and wine that he immediately bought the land next to Vallejo's from the Kelsey brothers and named it Buena Vista.

With the help of his sons, the Count soon planted the land with cuttings from his Crystal Springs vineyard, including the famous Zinfandel, and began to fulfill a desire initiated some 15 years past, to produce wine as fine as the wine of his homeland.

The Haraszthy family prospered for years in Hungary from proceeds from silk worms and vines. In Sonoma County the Count found everything he needed to produce fine wine. The climate and soil was excellent. The growing season was long and dry. Irrigation was unnecessary. And wine and grapes could be sold at market a few hours away.

During the next two years

Haraszthy and his two sons Atilla and Gaza planted 85,556 vines on 140 acres at Buena Vista and rooted almost a half-million cuttings in their nursery.

A rivalry between Vallejo and Haraszthy began in 1857 when Haraszthy made his first wine. All of the wine made in the county was made by these two gentlemen and received a high reputation and good sale at \$1.50 to \$2 per gallon.

Vallejo won official recognition for his wines at the fair in San Francisco in 1858. "The wine of Gen. M.G. Vallejo of Sonoma," decreed the judges, "has won the approval of the undersigned, being pure in quality, of a fine ruby color, and more nearly approaching claret, or Bordeaux wine of France, than any other."

Two years later the two were "neck and neck" in their friendly competition of neat orderly vine fields and best wine. The General appointed the Frenchman Dr. Faure to head his wine department and made wine of the most excellent quality.

Vallejo won five firsts in the State Fair of 1861. The Sonoma County Fair of 1862 won him honors with his 28 samples including sweet wine and Champagne.

Haraszthy's triumphs were soon to come. His publication in 1858 "Report on Grapes and Wine in California" was distributed free by the state. He was sent to Europe by Gov. Downey to select vines for

import, and he organized the Buena Vista Vinicultural Society which initially included 6,000 acres east of Sonoma. 400 acres with 310,800 vines. He entered wine making in this valley into a new era.

On June 1, 1863 a double marriage ceremony took place in Vallejo's parlor at Lachryma Montis. His two daughters Jovita and Natalia exchanged vows with two of the four Haraszthy sons Atilla and Arpad. This occasion consolidated for many years the friendly rivalry between the great men.

The accidental death of Haraszthy in Nicaragua in 1869 came as a shock to Vallejo and his family. The General continued to grow wine grapes and contribute to the fascinating industry which owes so much to these visionary pioneers.

Salvador Vallejo adobe was once Cumberland College

Salvador Vallejo's adobe on the west side of the Plaza (now the El Dorado) was the first site for Cumberland College, founded in Sonoma in 1860.

Later, a cement building was erected on Broadway to accommodate the college, but was eventually rendered unsafe as a result of the 1906 earthquake. It functioned as a school for eight years before closing, due to the opening of the State University at Berkeley to which most of the students went.

Best Wishes For a Successful 29th Annual Vintage Festival

From all of us at...



FIESTA

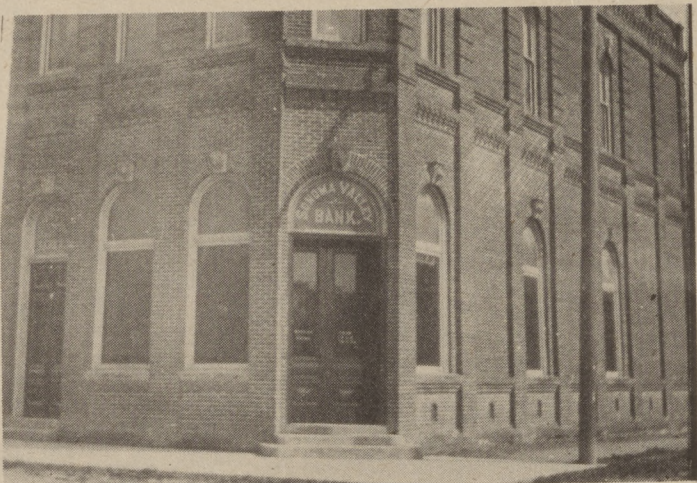
MARKET

Right on Highway 12, BOYES HOT SPRINGS

AND

FIESTA

MEATS



1875



1975



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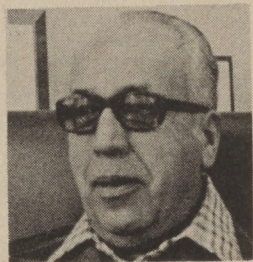
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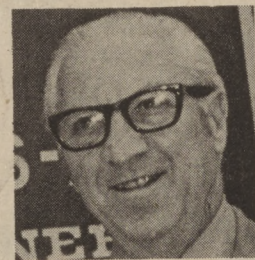
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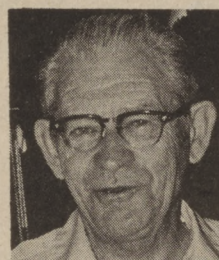
ADELE DEUTSCHEN



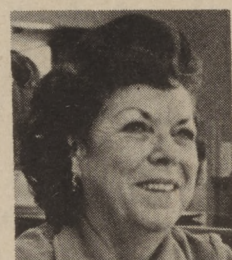
SUE STANLEY



CAROLYN HUFFMAN



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CAROL JOHNSON

It's new: Sonoma Valley Vintner's Association

The Sonoma Valley Vintners' Association is a small group of local winemakers who first met together in October, 1974, with the aim of sharing ideas and pooling resources to be more effective in areas such as advertising, distribution and purchasing. The members are primarily younger men involved with developing wineries each quality oriented and with optimistic goals for the future.

The northernmost member of the association is Chateau St. Jean located on the old Goff Estate near Adobe Canyon road and Highway 12. The winemaker and general manager, Richard Arrowood is planting Johannesberg Riesling, Sauvignon Blanc, Pinot Blanc, and Pinot Noir on the surrounding 105 acres as well as making wine from the grapes of Mendocino, Sonoma and Alexander Valley vineyards.

South of Chateau St. Jean is Kenwood Winery where Mike Lee is the general manager and Cabernet Sauvignon, Barbera, Zinfandel, Gamay, Petit Sirah, Chenin Blanc and Johannesberg Riesling are produced.

From the days when it was known as Pagani Winery and customers brought demi-johns to be filled from their barrels, Kenwood has moved into the premium range where its wines are winning medals at the Los Angeles County Fair.

Farther south is Grand Cru, another rejuvenated winery with an Italian heritage. It is managed by Al Ferrera (who is also the president of the Vintners' Association) with the wines being made by Bob Magnani.

Grand Cru has built quite a reputation around one grape variety, the zinfandel. Zinfandel is very versatile. It can be coarse and rough or refined and elegant. Bob has made red, rose and even white zinfandel, all possessing finesse.

Presently undergoing an expansion program, Grand Cru plans on making champagne from the Pinot Noir grape and using the traditional methods.

Hanzell, so secluded that few, even in Sonoma, know of its existence, has a tiny production by industry standards. Like the rarer French Burgundies the original owner, J.D. Zellerbach, longed to duplicate in a no-holds-barred model winery, these wines should be included in only the most discriminating cellars.

On the other side of Sonoma is Hacienda Wine Cellars that not only produces a delightful Chardonnay and a rich Zinfandel but also offers the wines of other Sonoma County vintners for sale. Hacienda is the work of Frank Bartholomew who restored the Buena Vista Winery and is a member of the board of directors of the Vint-

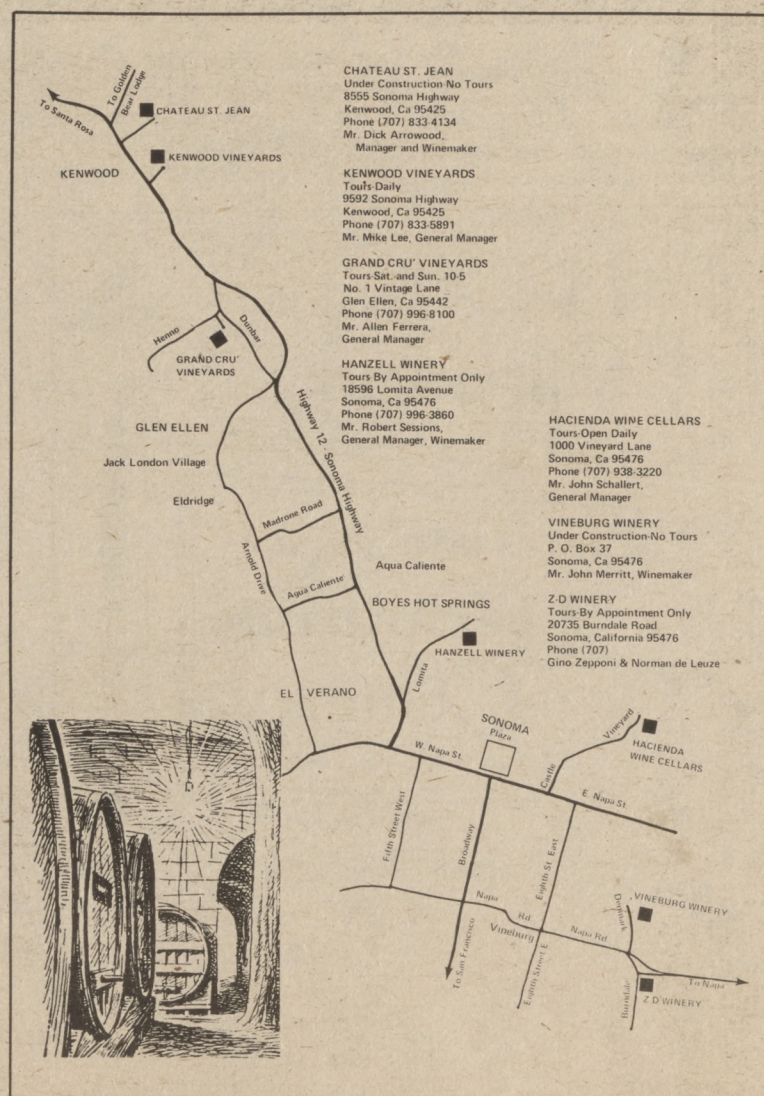
ners' Association.

Vineburg Winery was resuscitated in 1970 from the Gundlach-Bundschu Winery that was shut down with prohibition. Towle Bundschu decided that the new project merited using the older name only after he had tasted the zinfandel produced in 1973 by his son and his partner, John Merritt, and pronounced a worthy enough wine.

ZD is also a fairly new winery. The Z stands for Gino Zepponi, the D for Norman deLeuze, two engineers who bring their science to the art of winemaking both in their own winery, a temporary structure on Burndale road where you can find them most weekends, and in their winery systems consulting business. Wines produced by ZD include Pinot Noir, Chardonnay, Gewurtztraminer and White Riesling.

Spanish land grants

FEW OF THE "Spanish land grants" of California's history were really Spanish grants. In 1790, there were 19 privately-owned ranchos in what is now the state. By 1830, nine years after Spanish rule ended, there were about 50. After another decade of Mexican rule, however, privately-owned ranchos were estimated at between 800 and 1,000.



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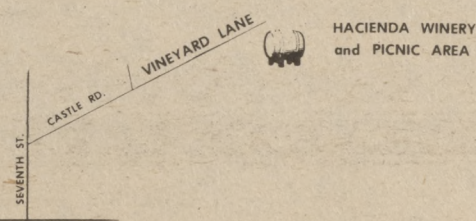
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The early day post offices serving Sonoma Valley

(Editor's note: The following narrative about Sonoma Valley's early post offices was written by local historian Robert S. Smilie. The article first appeared in the monthly bulletin published by the Sonoma Valley Historical Society.)

"Pa, better hitch up and drive to the store and pick up the mail -- should have our Christmas packages this week."

Up and down the Sonoma Valley the country post offices were a very important part of the early settlers' life. The first U.S. mail in the valley was the

weekly military mail, in 1846, by horseback to and from Sutter's Fort and by boat to San Francisco.

Later, Nov. 8, 1949, Lilburn Boggs was appointed U.S. Postmaster at Sonoma, the third P.O. in the state, after San Francisco and Monterey. The post office was in the old adobe building on the corner of Spain, opposite the Mission chapel.

Sonoma was on the Benicia, Napa, Sonoma, Petaluma and

Sausalito mail route. For more than 20 years, it served the entire valley until the Glen Ellen P.O. was established July, 1871, on the old Sonoma-Santa Rosa stage road, or Dunbar rd., at the Justi ranch, a half-mile south of the present Dunbar School.

Captain Charles Justi was its first postmaster. In 1886, Agua Caliente was favored in June with its post office and served the summer resort area for 65 years before being combined

with Feters Hot Springs.

The lower valley had the Schellville P.O. in November, 1888, with the post office on the old Embarcadero rd. at the junction of the road to Napa. Far up the valley in the same year, on Rancho Los Guilucos, another post office was established, moving to South Los Guilucos a year later with its name changed in '93 to Kenwood.

(Continued from Page 12)

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THE OLD GLEN ELLEN POST OFFICE
Several other valley post offices have disappeared.

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Early day post offices

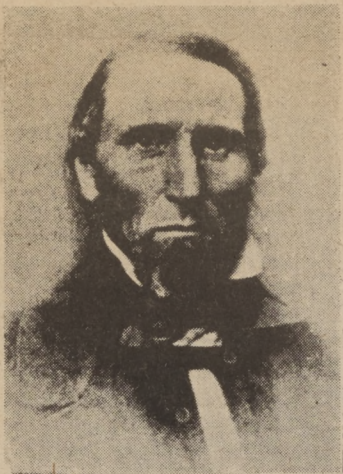
(Continued from Page 12)

The new town of El Verano received its post office in 1889. It was in the Republican Building with T.B. Holmes postmaster. Down in the tule-bordered south end of the valley, Reclamation P.O. began in 1891 with a new name of Sears Point in 1903 and, eight years later, it was combined with Quarries P.O. established at the railroad station 2½ miles north in 1908.

Finally in 1926, Quarries closed, with the old Sonoma P.O. serving its area.

The new State Home for Feeble Minded Children at Eldridge opened its P.O. in January, 1895, with Dr. A.E. Osborne the official postmaster. To the southeast on Rancho Huichica the settlement of Vineyard had its P.O. called Vineburg late in 1897 -- one-third mile north of the Present P.O. Closing after three years, the mail was handled by the Sonoma P.O. However, it was reopened two years later in 1902.

Far up on the Mountain on the Glen Ellen-Oakville (Trinity) road, near the Napa County line, the little settlement of Trinity received a P.O. late in 1907, with Dr. S.H. Frazier as postmaster. Its bag of mail went up and down the mountain road three times weekly until its patrons were served by a route from the Glen after 1935.



JOHN CAMERON

Sonoma's first mayor

After California became a state on September 9, 1850, Sonoma was classed as a city. Its first mayor was the Hon. John Cameron, who served a second term, and did honor to himself and the city by the capable manner in which he conducted the affairs of the new-old municipality.

A two-story adobe, which long stood on the west side of the plaza, was from 1850 to 1854 the Sonoma county courthouse and jail.

The bustling little town of Santa Rosa, an infant of three years, won, in a special election in the fall of 1854, the county seat away from Sonoma.

Ambulance

service is being provided both days of the Vintage Festival through the courtesy of Norrbom's Ambulance Service of Sonoma.

A similar P.O., Cavedale, a few miles south on the same mountain range, opened in 1913 with Mrs. Saxle postmaster. In 1925, an Agua Caliente P.O. route up Cavedale rd. took over the services.

The Boyes Springs P.O. opened in 1911 at the railroad depot and still operates, but named Boyes Hot Springs since 1938.

Nearby Fetters Hot Springs started in 1913 as Fetters Springs in the railroad depot and later at Mountain ave. and the county road -- the "Hot" being added in 1939. It closed in recent years as service was assumed by Boyes Hot Springs P.O.

RFD routes began during the later years and now Grandpa could walk down to the ranch gate mail box for the daily mail while the Model T stayed quietly in the shed.

El Verano was land boom town

The name El Verano was thought to mean "The Summer" but actually interpreted it meant "The Green Part of the Year".

The site of El Verano for a land boom town was chosen by George Maxwell, a businessman of San Francisco and a local landowner. The boundaries of the town property were Sonoma Creek, Petaluma Road via Koerner's Grove, Carriger Ranch at the foothills and Craig's Road.

In order to gain access to the new town, Napa Street in Sonoma was extended to Sonoma Creek where a bridge was built.

The center of social activities was at the Bellvue Hotel, the brick block structure built by the company. Dances were held there every Saturday night.

Why a Vintage Festival?

By MARGARET PATRICK
EACH YEAR the Vintage Festival is a new experience for some people who ask "What is it? Why do you have it?" The answer is it's harvest time so we're celebrating. In Sonoma we have a superbly beautiful harvest -- the vintage -- and a festival is a way of inviting everybody to the party.

You may never have been in a vineyard, but you understand harvest if you've ever picked potatoes up from the soft dry loam in the midwest while the October clouds tumbled over each other in the sky and the maple and oak trees dropped their leaves along the fence rows where the pheasants lurked.

If, as a child, you took your grandmother some radishes you raised -- or if you've picked tomatoes from a plant in a pot on your back stairs landing, you

know the feeling, in part at least. You know the land is not just to build on and soil is not just what gets on clothes.

HARVEST time is a happy time, but not actually relaxing. When you work with seed and soil and weather raising crops, suspense runs so high for so long that you feel a bit giddy when it's over. And tired. But you look at each other and suddenly want to laugh and cry -- and dance.

So you do. You get a second wind and celebrate.

A celebration of the harvest is literally a celebration of life. If we let ourselves, we can feel reassured about surviving, grateful for benevolent life forces that cause growth, and glad to be alive.

We hope Sonoma is full of people who do feel glad during this Vintage Festival weekend.

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Old Winery Road, Sonoma

Schellville is the Venice of Sonoma Valley

By TRISSA O'CALLAGHAN

Schellville is the Venice of Sonoma Valley, traditionally flooding every winter and recalling, for local oldtimers,

the days when the area was better known as the Embarcadero.

The Embarcadero and the network of sloughs and streams

that ultimately fed into Sonoma Creek and the San Pablo Bay, flourished from about the 1840s to the 1900s, although its heyday was in the third quarter of the

19th century.

In the fall of 1874, the steamer Sonoma, a small sternwheeler, built and owned jointly by John and Peter Stofen, William Green, Lewis Holton and Mrs. Thomas Fawcett, navigated Sonoma Creek on its maiden voyage, its first landing being a mile south of the Embarcadero.

"This was a gala event and a large crowd of valley people assembled to greet her arrival," according to Louis Green, who wrote about the Embarcadero for the Sonoma Valley Historical Society in "The Saga of Sonoma" in 1954.

Later, Green explained, because of the shallowing of the channel, it was necessary to establish landings farther downstream, and the establishment of the Poppe, Stofen and other landings came about.

Prior to the inauguration of a steamer service to Sonoma Valley, freighting interests were handled by smaller sailing vessels. Although the Stofen brothers and William Green were the principal boat operators, other freight handlers took advantage of Sonoma Creek as the only outlet for shipping. Cargos of farm products, wood and wine filled outgoing shipments, while lumber and general merchandise made up the return loads from San Francisco.

As silt filled up the sloughs, and dredging them became more of a problem, the oldtime vessels were replaced with flat bottom scows and then by power-and-sail schooners. The last regularly scheduled water transportation to the valley was in about 1898, when the schooner "Four Sisters" owned and skippered by Captain Peter Hauto catered to fruit shippers.

During its peak, the Embarcadero was the location of large warehouses in which hay,

grain and other valley products were stored awaiting sale and shipment to the markets. A large business was done in firewood, with San Francisco and especially Vallejo excellent markets.

One of the drawbacks of the Embarcadero system even during its peak was the necessity of waiting for the right tides to push the vessels over the sand reef at the mouth of Sonoma Creek. An article from the 1847 California Star recounts a trip by boat from the city across the bay and up to Sonoma, including an overnight stop on the reef.

In its day, the steamer business was a good one, even with the constantly southward bound change of ports because of tides changing and constantly filling channels. But its final downfall was the railroad.

The experimental adventure of a Mr. Kohn brought a "prismoidal" railroad scheme to the area. Although the Kohn plan failed, it drew the attention of the Peter Donahue Railroad Company and eventually resulted in the establishment of a railway system in Sonoma Valley. The competition proved too great for the steamships, and forced them out of business.

First printing

The first printing done in Sonoma was done for General M. G. Vallejo and was a medical pamphlet in the Spanish language executed by a printer who came from Mexico City and set up his shop and little hand press on Spain st. east of First st. La Rosa was the printer.

According to a census taken in 1852, the population of Sonoma County was 2,337.



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Capt. Hauto's ship is carrying a load of fruit.

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Sonoma

The Vasquez House -- a restoration story

By IRENE HAMMOND CORPE

Catherine Vasquez closed her windows against the heat and dusty haze settling over Sonoma, and made quick work of her household tasks. Since daylight she had heard the sound of horses and wagons rumbling into Sonoma, churning up the unpaved streets.

For this hot June 14, in 1858, was the 12th anniversary of the Bear Flag Revolt, a revolt that made California a Republic two years before it became a State. And residents and visitors were going to make it a celebration to remember.

Over a hundred years since Catherine Vasquez cleaned house on that hot June day, the charming story-and-a-half Vasquez House is still standing (although not on its original six acres which increased to 30 acres) and is now beginning another hundred years of usefulness as headquarters for the Sonoma League for Historic Preservation, plus room for their gift and coffee shop, and library.

Built in 1856 for General "Fighting Joe" Hooker, it was either his temporary home (he was President Lincoln's favorite general) or he built it for an investment, records are hazy on this. But it is well-known that "Fighting Joe" had an eye for a quick buck, and with real estate values going up he probably realized a tidy profit on his investment when he sold to the Vasquez family.

An old deed shows that Catherine Vasquez was the owner, and there are records to indicate that she was a woman of property with her own herd of cattle carrying her "CV" brand. Her husband, known as Don Pedro or Doctor Peter, was a busy horse doctor and owner of a local livery stable.

Some years later Catherine lost the Vasquez House on foreclosure, but before that it's likely that two or more of her children were born in the downstairs bedroom she shared with Pedro.

After foreclosure there were other owners, with Robert M. Lynch the most recent. On February 28, 1974, Mr. and Mrs. Robert M. Lynch gave the Vasquez House to the Sonoma League for Historic Preservation, and on a stormy morning a few weeks later, it was moved to its present site within the El Paseo de Sonoma Complex at First street east and Spain street east. Owner of the land, Alvin Gordon, gave the League a 30-year rent-free lease with renewal privileges.

The entire project was spearheaded by Mrs. Margaret Eliassen, who not only founded the League but guided the Vasquez House project from its inception to its relocation and preservation. Members of the League made the moving and relocation of the Vasquez House a combined community effort.

It is believed to be one of the first wooden frame houses built in Sonoma. The architectural design could be found throughout California from about 1849 thru the 1860's and even later. Time, fires, and urban renewal have caused their disappearance and Sonoma is fortunate to have at

least this one example remaining.

Although it is sometimes referred to as a 'salt box,' the designation is a misnomer since it merely resembles this type of home popular in England in the 1600's, a design transplanted to New England, and still later adopted for California homes.

In order to preserve the House after its relocation, it was necessary to rewire, add plumbing and a new roof, paint inside and out, install sheet rock over the 2"x16" redwood plank walls, and do other work to bring it up to modern building standards.

Almost all materials and labor were donated, and some materials were at cost, and the list of those donating time and labor is lengthy for from brick laying to landscaping, from roof to floors, so many gave so generously that without their help the Vasquez House couldn't have progressed so rapidly in a short 18 months. In addition, the bricks used on the porch floor was donated by the Sonoma Chapter of the D.A.R.

The two equal sized main floor rooms are bisected by a staircase leading up to the three

small bedrooms above. One of these main floor rooms has been converted into an attractive gift and coffee shop complete with compact kitchen and serving facilities. It is furnished with old-fashioned ice-cream parlor chairs and tables. Beverages and home-made pastries are sold on Friday, Saturday and Sunday from 1 p.m. to 5 p.m., also notepaper, postcards and

prints.

The other room was converted into a library where selected books on Sonoma will be made available for research. The library will also house special exhibits such as the current California Art and Artist exhibition, open from Wednesday thru Sunday the same hours.

The house has already been

honored by two awards from the California Heritage Council: one for preservation of the building, the second for the house itself. But the story of the Vasquez House would not be complete without a further word of appreciation to Mrs. Eliassen as chairman of the building committee and her two assistants, Myron Freiberg and Warren Leavitt.



VASQUEZ HOUSE BUILT IN 1856

Sonoma League for Historic Preservation restored it.

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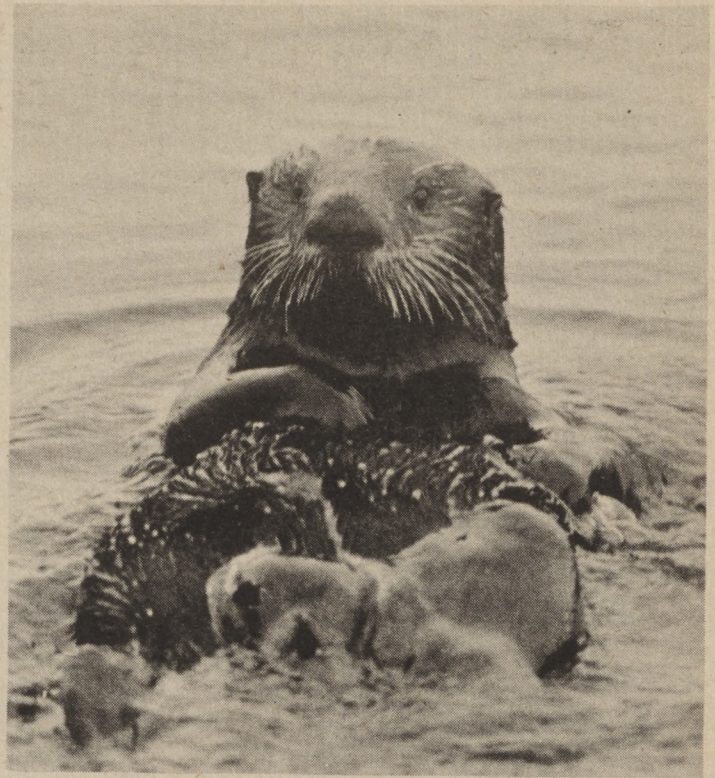


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THE PLAYFUL SEA OTTER.

Sonoma Creek was once haven for sea otters

The following excerpt was found in Bancroft's "California Pastoral" by Sonoma historian Robert D. Parmelee. It is a footnote which reveals that there were once sea otters in Sonoma Creek. And it also relates what happened to them.

"Previous to 1846, there was a small community of these animals about the entrance of Sonoma Creek, which were under the special care of Vallejo, who would not allow them to be disturbed.

"But in 1847 some hunters from Santa Barbara were in the bay, and not having the fear of the northern autocrat before their eyes, they shot every one of them, obtaining 42 skins worth \$60 each, after which slaughter of the innocents, few otters were ever seen in San Francisco Bay."

Sternwheel steamers, too!

In 1863 brothers John J. and Peter N. Stofen, who became known as Captain Jack and Captain Peter, bought 190 acres of land and established what is now known as Stofen's Landing

on Sonoma Creek. There, the two brothers became active in freight and passenger hauling between Sonoma Valley and San Francisco.

As business grew, the Stofens built several warehouses and increased their fleet to a number of schooners and barges. In 1874 they joined other partners in constructing the stern-wheel steamer "Sonoma", which handled passenger and freight business as far up as Los Guilicos Valley, now known as Kenwood.

When the Sonoma Valley Railroad put the steamer out of the passenger transportation business, the Stofen brothers decided to go into the fruit shipping trade. It was considered more desirable to transport the fruit via waterways, since railroad hauling proved to spoil the goods more readily.

First railroad ran from Wingo

The first railroad line in Sonoma Valley was put into operation in 1878 and ran some 15 miles from Wingo station north to Schellville. Later, it was extended to Vineburg, and finally on to the pueblo of Sonoma itself.

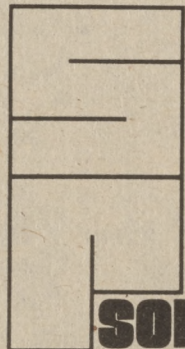
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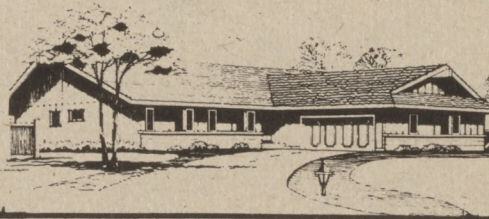
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The fundamentals of appreciating wine

By RICHARD PAUL HINKLE

(Mr. Hinkle is a free lance writer who lives in Boyes Hot Springs. He has an article on wine labeling laws in the current issue of Golden Gate magazine.)

Wine is gradually, but definitely, working its way into the fabric of American life. As we become more traveled, more urbane, we are showing a marked tendency to turn away from hard liquor in favor of wine.

Cocktails are giving way to sherries, beer is displaced by fruity whites and lively "pop" wines, and it is no longer uncommon to see dinner wines on the table regularly with the evening meal.

Statistics indicate that American wine consumption has increased greatly over the last seven years. We are told that the average American drank just over one gallon of wine per year in 1968, whereas he is now quaffing some two to

three gallons per annum. (Californians seem to come in at just over twice the national average, as certainly befits a state which produces over half the wine made in the country. I'd love to see the figures for Sonoma or Napa counties!)

While this is still quite some distance behind those countries where wine has been a long-traditional beverage (as in France or Italy, where the average adult drinks some twenty to thirty gallons a year), we can nevertheless see a distinct trend in American wine drinking habits.

Ernest Hemingway, known for the gusto and exuberance of his life, once said: "Wine is the most civilized thing in the world and one of the natural things of the world that has been brought to the greatest perfection, and it offers a greater range of enjoyment and appreciation than, possibly, any other purely sensory thing which may be purchased."

Granting the least bit of

poetic license, his point is well taken. There is a broad range of sensory appreciation with regard to wine that often goes awaste for lack of knowledge and a minimal effort.

The purpose of learning the fundamentals of wine appreciation is to broaden one's range of evaluation, to learn to discriminate between poor, good and great wines. As with art, quality and beauty lie in the eye of the beholder; the more trained the beholder, the more nuances of difference he is able to distinguish.

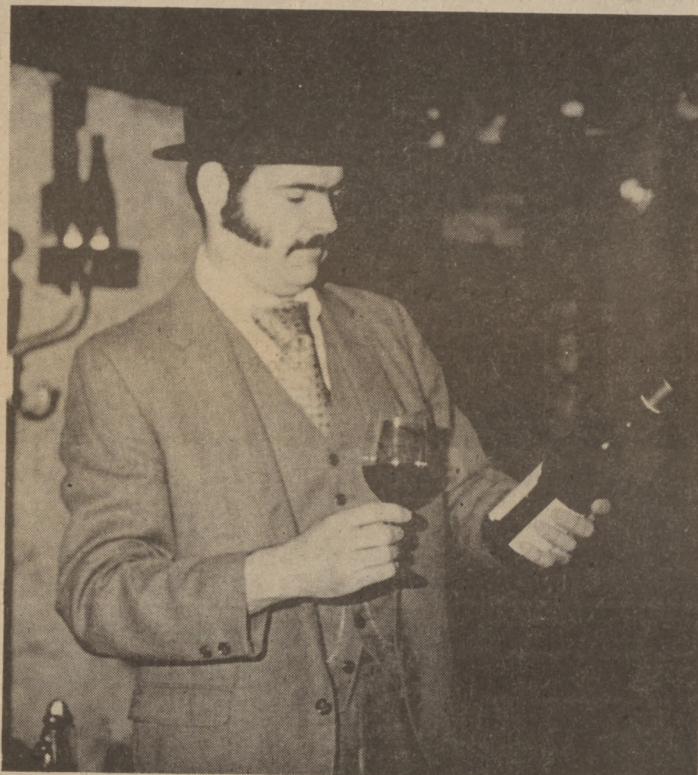
Otherwise stated, there are vast differences between "drinking" wine, "tasting" wine, and subjecting wine to "sensory evaluation". This is not, I hasten to add, a judgment on any of these functions, for each has its rightful time, place and value. It is simply to say that any one of them should not be confused with either of the other two.

If we do decide that we would like to increase and enhance our ability to appreciate wine, the means of doing so are relatively simple. We need only cultivate

our native senses, learn to use them so that they give us the broadest range of sensation possible. Wine appreciation is a skill and, like any other skill, its perfection lies in practice and repetition.

The word "tasting" is a misleading and grossly abused word. It should be discarded in favor of "sensory evaluation". This term, though grantedly invoking cries of "snob" and "dilettante," has one notably redeeming quality: it is the most accurate term possible

(Continued on Page 18)



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The fundamentals of appreciating wine

(Continued from Page 17)

for the art of wine appreciation. For "tasting" implies that we do most of our examination with our tongue. Nothing could be further from the truth. Briefly, our tongue distinguishes but four taste sensations (sweet, sour, salt, and bitter).

Only the first two have any significance with regard to wine. Our sense of smell, however, has a range of some six to ten thousand different aromas. That's right, six to ten thousand!

Into this delightful art of sensory evaluation we must bring fully four of our five senses: sight, smell, taste, and touch. Regretfully, no one has yet shown me a way to use my sense of hearing in the evaluatory processes, save for observing the satisfying echo of a drawn cork.

Visual examination of the wine in the glass is the first activity in the sensory evaluation of any wine. Here, we are judging or comparing

the wine upon its clarity and color. A cloudy wine, for example, may be spoiled. Some wines, however (European wines in particular), may have small particles floating in the bottle, or perhaps a trace of crystal formation on the cork.

This does not always indicate lack of virtue. It may simply call for careful decanting of the wine, pouring it slowly from the bottle into the glass (or a decanter), leaving the offending sediment behind. Most

American wines, though, are filtered overmuch to guarantee absolute clarity.

The problem with this practice is that such treatment may rob the wine of many of its natural flavor constituents.

Color is of great importance and varies with the type and style of the wine. White wines usually range from a pale yellow, or straw color, to deep golds. Reds run the gamut from light crimsons to ruby reds; young reds may show traces of purple.

Sherries may come in several shades of amber, while ports run into deep garnet hues. Browning in a wine (with the exception of dessert wines) is a

serious flaw, usually indicating maderization (i.e. that the wine has been exposed either to excessive heat or excessive light).

When we speak of assessing the "Nose" of a wine, of smelling it, we are not speaking of a light, dainty sniff. On the contrary, we are talking about a deep, purposeful sniff, our nose well into the glass.

It has been said that a true wine buff is known as well by his wet nose as by his keen sense of smell! True enough.

Smell receptors are located in the spongy region centered at the top of the nasal cavity. When we engage in the act of

(Continued on Page 19)

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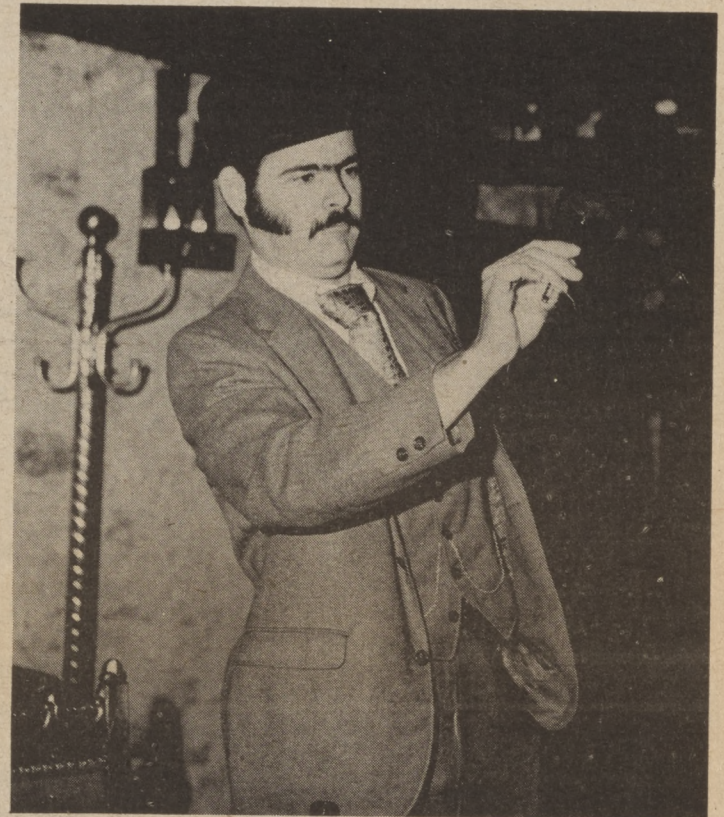


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The fundamentals of appreciating wine

(Continued from Page 18)
smelling anything, what we are doing is bringing the volatilized (or vaporized) aroma off of whatever it is we are smelling and moving it into contact with those receptors.

The olfactory nerve then transmits whatever message the receptors receive to the brain, which says, "Ah ha! Cigar butts!" or whatever else it is that is being smelled. Thus, for wine, two things are of paramount importance: first, that we volatilize as much aroma as possible and, secondly, that we bring it in as high a concentration as possible to the upper nasal cavity.

The more volatile aroma that is brought to the nose, the more distinct and pronounced the message is to the brain and the more subtle the degree of differences we can distinguish in the wines we sample.

It is, then, for these reasons

that we open wines before drinking (to volatilize aroma); serve them at proper temperatures (to maximize volatile aroma); swirl them in the glass (same); and use glasses with large bowls and narrow flutes (to concentrate on aroma).

(It's the narrow flute that concentrates the volatile aroma. The large bowl enables us to get more wine into the glass. Wine people are practical people.)

When we begin to sip the wine it is important that we don't swallow the wine immediately (a pro doesn't swallow at all). We may obtain still more information about the wine by swirling it about in our mouth, chewing on it, and bouncing it off the walls of our palate so that we can literally feel the body, the viscosity, the liveliness of the wine.

One additional little trick that

will help us to increase the release of volatile aroma further is to draw air over the wine while it rests on our lower palate. This is hard to do without making an unpleasant, gargling noise.

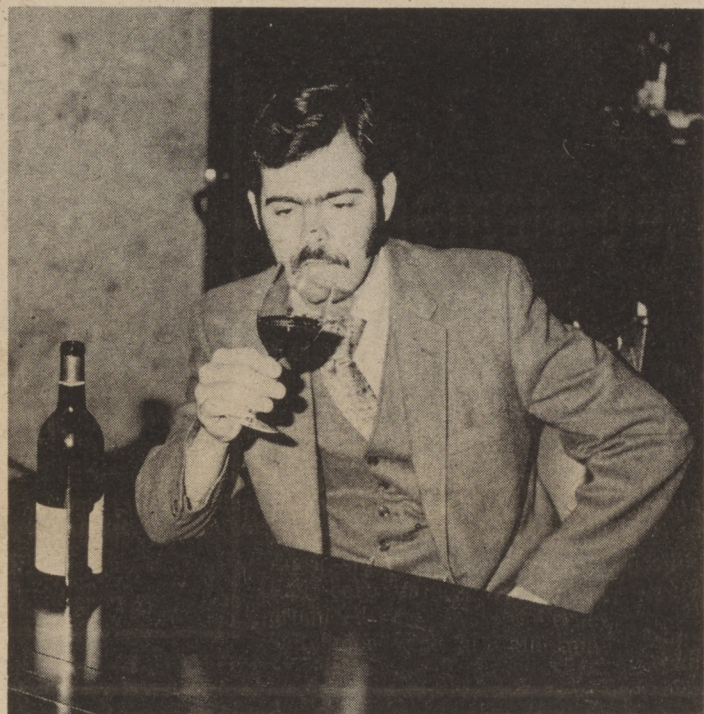
But it really gets the flavor and aroma of the wine up into your nasal passages and might clear up your sinuses as well! (If you're ever in the company of serious wine people, you'll hear a lot of gurgling going on without the slightest hint of an apology. It is the rule rather than the exception.)

Looking back, you can see that we've looked at the wine, smelled it carefully, tasted and touched it, and are now ready to swallow it and luxuriate in the complexities of its aftertaste. It is now that we lay back and try to put it all together, attempt to analyze what this particular wine has "told" us.

Was it full-bodied? of great character? flat? eloquent? unassuming? friendly? The descriptive terms for wines are endless as your imagination and as deep as your perception. Some people, for example,

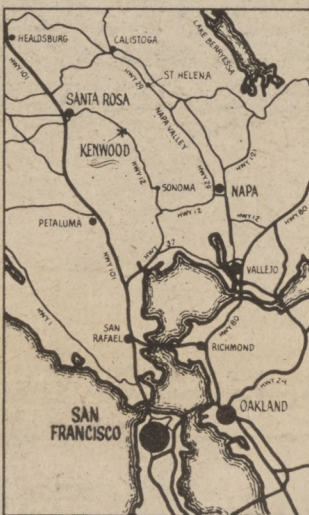
describe Cabernet Sauvignon as tasting like bell peppers. Others call it green olives and I've even heard it likened to cigar butts and wet dogs!

What it all comes down to is this: different wines mean different things to different people. Variety is the spice of life and wines, like people, come in countless varieties. Ain't it grand?!



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Motion picture industry 'almost' settled in Sonoma Valley



WHEN HOLLYWOOD CAME TO VALLEY
The Binney moviemaking team at its
Springs headquarters.

By ROBERT D. PARMELEE

Ever more frequently, television ads and movie scenarios are being photographed in this valley. Such filming activity calls to mind the story of past local motion picture ventures.

As far as this writer knows, the first film made here was entitled "The Midlanders," made in the spring of 1920 and starring Bessie Love. Sonoma was used to duplicate the town of Rome, Georgia and the movie featured a bicycle race around the Plaza.

In May of the same year, W.S. Jeffries of the World Scenic Film Corporation toured the valley taking photographs "for use in a future motion picture," and the next year Universal Film Manufacturing Company, of Universal City, California, asked the local businessmen's association for photographs and other information which they could use "as a basis for a movie". What this movie was or what Jeffries did with the photographs remain unknown. Nothing ever seems to have come of that little flurry.

It would not be until November of 1923 that local motion picture history would be made. Anticipating this and connected to the movie industry was the opening in the spring of 1923 of "New Coney Island" — an amusement park near Boyes Springs promoted by a ladies' tailor from San Francisco named Wolf Baron.

The "baron" promised that some seventy-six different concessions would be established surrounding a wooden building situated on the west side of Highway 12 bet-

ween Sonoma and Boyes Springs. The frame structure was built just behind four concrete pillars that were remnants of an earlier structure called "The Marble Hall." Although Northwestern Pacific Railway built a temporary depot at the amusement park site, by November of 1923 the Coney Island venture was bankrupt.

Only the wood frame building remained, used for prize fights on Friday nights (where "Woodchopper Kent" took on all challengers) and for dances and socials on Saturday nights.

Local boosters, unperturbed by the amusement park bankruptcy, thought they foresaw the possibility of economic prosperity in bringing the motion picture industry here. They were ignoring the fact that by 1923 the industry was already oligopolistic, that the chance of successfully promoting independent shoestrapping motion pictures was remote, and that the prospect of a bigtime motion picture industry's establishing itself in the valley was nil.

On looking back, one can see that the idea of a motion picture industry located in the Valley of the Moon had real appeal. Motion pictures are magical and there is something magical in the name and sights of the Valley of the Moon. Had the momentum for such a venture been generated before 1923, the prospects of success might have been great.

However, on November 17,

1923, the public relations activities of the boosters seemed to be paying off. It looked as if the moment of achievement had arrived. Newcomers Harold J. Binney, Florian Fisher, and C.W. Humphries arrived in town promising that the valley would be a new motion picture site.

During the next week Binney assumed charge of a valley motion picture venture and at a luncheon at the Toscano Hotel he promised a great future for the valley as a moviemaking center. He said he was under contract to produce 12 pictures and that actors such as Billie Atwater, the Alpha brothers, Emily C. Johnstone and Hilton Chipman would be in the cast of a movie written by Binney — a two-reel comedy entitled "An Account of a No-account Count."

Binney said that he would change the name of his former business (the Master Motion Picture Company, late of Marysville) to the name "The Sonoma Photoplay Corporation" and said that he would be assisted by directors Glen Lambert and Forrest B. Creighton. Soon, Binney leased the Coney Island building and began shooting scenes at the Mission, on the Plaza, and at Agua Caliente Springs.

Local people, including F.M. Burris, F.F. Wedekind, Charles Miller, George Feters, Dave Cohen, Adele Girard, and S. Nonella performed minor acting parts.

(Continued on Page 21)

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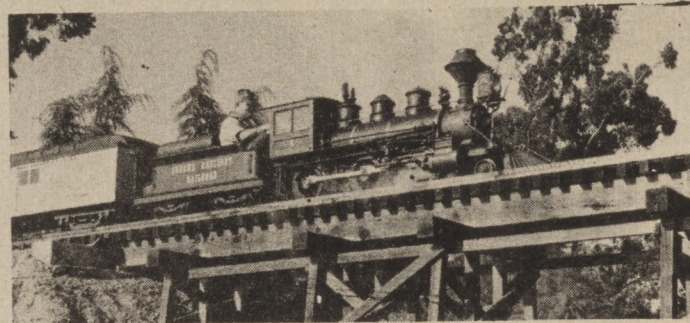
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Motion picture industry 'almost' settled in Sonoma Valley

(Continued from Page 20)

Almost at the same time as the local paper praised the future of this venture by editorials, a dark cloud arose. On December 22, 1923, Binney injured his arm in a fall while acting, blood poisoning set in, and film production was of course delayed while Binney was hospitalized in San Francisco. This dark cloud became more ominous when in January of the next year Binney passed a \$750 bad check at a local bank.

Concealed by the local merchants who made the check good as a public gesture, the passing of the bad check did not stop Binney's efforts to keep the movie thing going, but all production did come to an abrupt halt when the two cameramen, Arthur A. Porchet and Roy Duhem, refused to continue work until they were paid.

Promised their money by Binney, they resumed work, but almost immediately the bubble burst when in mid January, 1924, Harold J. Binney was arrested on a warrant from Silver Bow County, Montana. Released on bail, Mr. Binney said, "It is all a mistake; they actually owe me money in Montana."

Checking with the authorities,

the local promoters of Binney learned that he had collected money from school teachers and others in Montana to make a motion picture for the "Vigilante Motion Picture Company," but on obtaining the money he had skipped the state. The editor of the Sonoma paper commented that "local faith in the head of the Sonoma film studio has been sadly shaken."

Early in February, 1924, California Governor Richardson having signed an extradition order, Binney's Peerless automobile having been repossessed, the film itself being in the hands of the two cameramen who were holding it for wages, and Binney having been sued for non-payment of his board bill at the Fethers Hotel, Binney's luck completely ran out when he was discovered hiding in a friend's house in Santa Rosa, handcuffed; and taken back to Butte, Montana.

This time unable to raise bail, the portly comedian lost weight in jail while awaiting trial. Following his jury trial on May 3, 1924, Binney was found guilty of embezzlement. The jury recommended a sentence of three to four years in the Montana State Penitentiary.

Newspaper reports at the time said that on hearing the verdict, Binney "collapsed on the spot." It is hard to know just what that meant and it is not known whether Binney actually served the time.

At any rate, Binney was not in Sonoma, and without Binney there was no way to keep the movie corporation going. Though the corporation had a

nominal president, Morris Levy, of Vineburg, the State Corporation Commissioner had never issued a permit to issue stock, and without such a permit, the corporation was dead.

The final chapter came in June, 1928, when the former movie site -- the New Coney Island Building -- burned to the ground. Only the marble pillars

stood, one of which can still be seen across from the Fiesta Shopping Center on Highway 12.

While it is doubtful that another motion picture industry would ever establish itself in this valley, it seems undeniable that its picturesque buildings and bucolic scenery will make Sonoma and its environs a continuing attraction to film makers of all descriptions.



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Fighting Joe Hooker, considered to have been California's number one soldier, made his home on a farm three miles northwest of Sonoma, living there from 1849 to 1858.

Colonel Hooker, a graduate of West Point with William T. Sherman, served in the Mexican War under General Winfield S. Scott, Zachary Taylor and Persifer Smith. He joined General Smith after the war in Sonoma, where he lived for a short while in a house on the southwest corner of the Plaza.

In 1851, he bought 550 acres of land northwest of Sonoma, where he lived for the next seven years. During his residency in the valley, Hooker planted a vineyard in the area of what is now the Hooker Oaks Service Station.

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RUINS OF DRUMMOND'S WINERY
Built in 1882, it is on Kunde ranch in
Glen Ellen

Wineman deserving of recognition

By WILLIAM F. HEINTZ

Almost hidden in the trees against the hillside and nearly opposite the intersection of Dunbar Road and Highway 12 north of Glen Ellen, stand the ruins of an old stone winery. Until recently no one knew who built that winery or when. Now, hopefully, an historical landmark sign will someday note that here James Drummond produced the first Cabernet Sauvignon wine in California.

This is not the only reason, however, to remember this historic old ruin. James Drummond deserves even more belated recognition at this location for his viticultural achievements in Sonoma Valley during the 1880s. He was once ranked alongside the great names in wine history: Wetmore, Haraszthy, Krug, Niebaum, Schram or Hussman.

But with his unexpected death in December, 1889 and no children to recall in later years his history, the name Drummond has been forgotten. What a pity. And what a sad treatment of so great a wine man's contributions.

CAPTAIN James Drummond was of Scottish birth and arrived in Sonoma Valley with a wave of English immigration in the 1870s. His father provided

him with enough money to buy nearly 1000 acres of land lying north of Calabazas Creek. (What is now the Beltane Ranch and a large portion of the Kunde Ranch.)

His interest was wine, the fine wines that France produced.

Having traveled often in France, Drummond secured grape cuttings from the Chateau Lafitte, Chateau Margaux and the Hermitage, in an effort to duplicate their wines. He planted 114 grape varieties in his vineyards.

In 1883-84, at the Board of Viticultural Commissioner's meetings in San Francisco, he exhibited wines unheard of before in California or the United States.

These were "varietal" wines made from the grapes used to

(Continued on Page 23)



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Wineman deserving of recognition

(Continued from Page 22)

produce the great blended French Burgundies or Bordeaux Clarets. In addition to Cabernet Sauvignon, the wine men at these meetings tasted Petit Sirah, Semillon, Sauvignon Vert and others.

"The success of California wines in Eastern and foreign markets will depend, in his opinion, upon quality, not quantity" prophetically observed the San Francisco Merchant in an interview on Jan. 30, 1885. Drummond put into practice what Haraszthy had preached in 1860 -- with a difference. He took the best of the French grapes and made varietal wines for a world market.

UNFORTUNATELY, few other wine men followed his lead. Ten years later, a survey by A.J. Johnson indicated that in Napa Valley, for example growers still much preferred Zinfandels, Riesling and Chasselas to all other grapes. Drummond's Cabernet Sauvignon was sixty years ahead of its time.

Drummond was just as much concerned with the "marketing" of California wine and all that this modern term implies. He believed strongly in competitive wine tastings and publicity. When writer Frona Wait visited his cellar in 1889, she found 30 diplomas adorning the winery's walls.

He was as well, the main energy behind Sonoma county's heavy representation at the World's Fair in Louisville, Ky. in 1885 and New Orleans Exposition of 1886. His energies helped Sonoma Valley win first place awards in 1886 and 1887 for grape and wine exhibits at the annual Mechanics Fair in San Francisco.

Drummond backed enthusiastically the first state agency to help the grape industry -- the Board of Viticultural Commissioners. His name appears frequently in the minutes of that organization.

In 1889, New York's Harper's Magazine ranked him with the leading men of viticulture in California. Frona Wait's widely read wine book that same year, Wines & Vines of California, devotes two full pages to his "Dunfillan Vineyards" and "stone" winery.

Wait also provides the only personal glimpse of the man: It is a shy, and decidedly youthful looking member of an old Scotch family, who is the owner of the broad acres of Dunfillan."

His shyness was due perhaps, to ill health and in November, 1889, he died of a heart attack. He was only 39 years old.



Bear Flag Monument

The Native Sons of the Golden West are responsible for this unusual bronze monument located near the Bear Flag raising site in the northeast corner of Sonoma Plaza. The Bear Flag was made and raised in Sonoma in June of 1846.

THESE are but a few highlights from James Drummond's life. There are dozens more which could be retold including his planting of the native wine grape from China -- surely the first again to do so in California.

He imported the first automatic frost alarm from Europe and experimented with smoke as frost preventative.

Of most importance to Sonoma Valley, however, is what he did to put its wines "on-the-map" nearly a century ago.

His spirit of competitiveness did as much as Agoston Haraszthy's grape importations

or writings, to build the wine industry.

Through the publicity attending the wine judgments held from Petaluma to Paris in the 19th century, he let the world know that Sonoma Valley and county had reached the age of maturity in wine production. His 30 diplomas for wine prove that.

Surely, there is more that should be done to acknowledge the years James Drummond once called this valley his home.

Bennett Valley had flourishing wine industry

Bennett Valley once had a flourishing grape and wine industry of its own, with half a dozen wineries and vines covering a thousand acres or more.

The first wine was produced in the valley in 1862 by Isaac Deturck. He and a neighbor combined talents to produce a total of 160 gallons made from Mission grapes.

The following year, 1863, Deturck again crushed the valley's grape output and when his wine was sampled later in Sonoma by Agoston Haraszthy and Charles Krug, he received considerable high praise.

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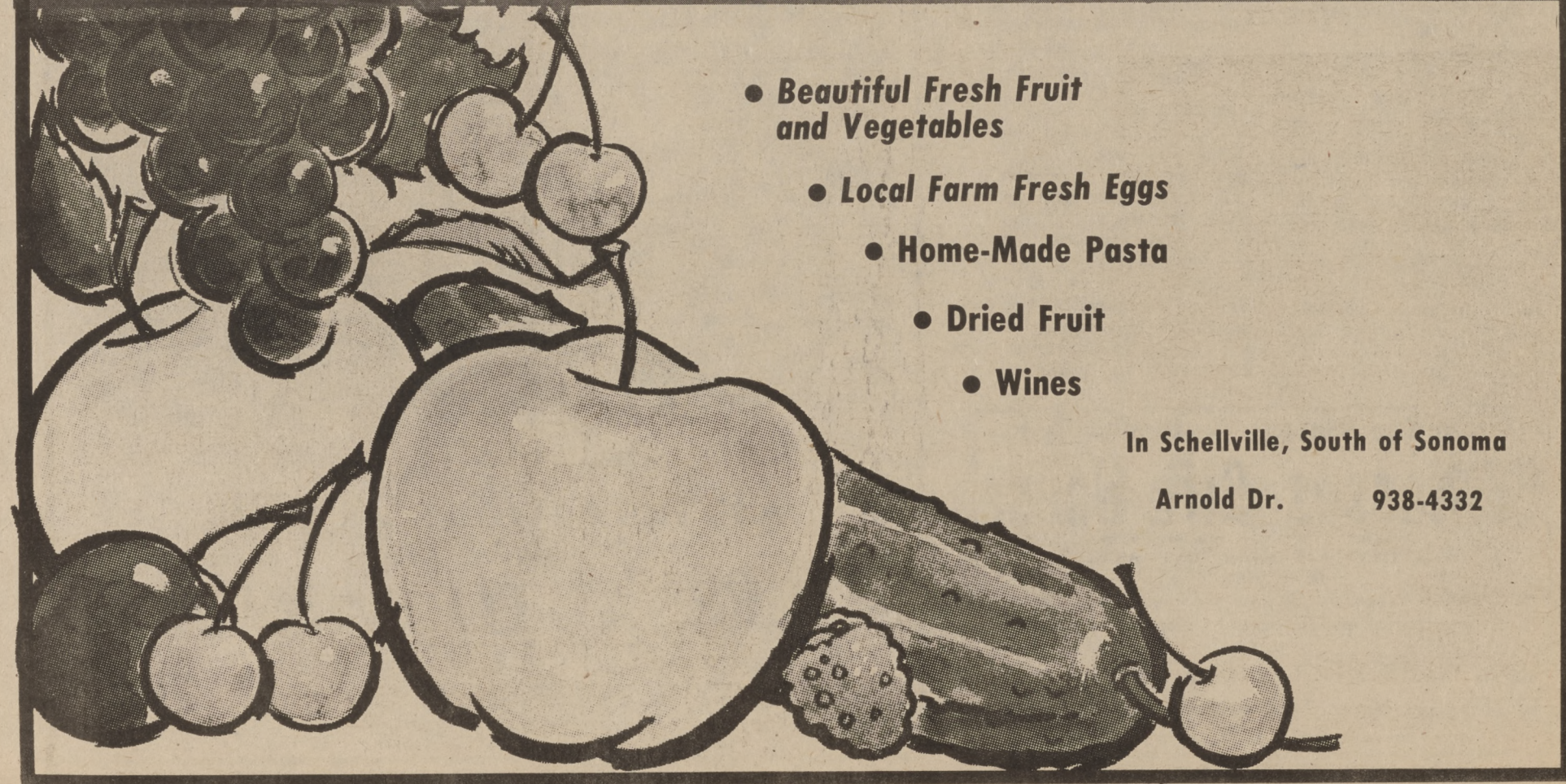
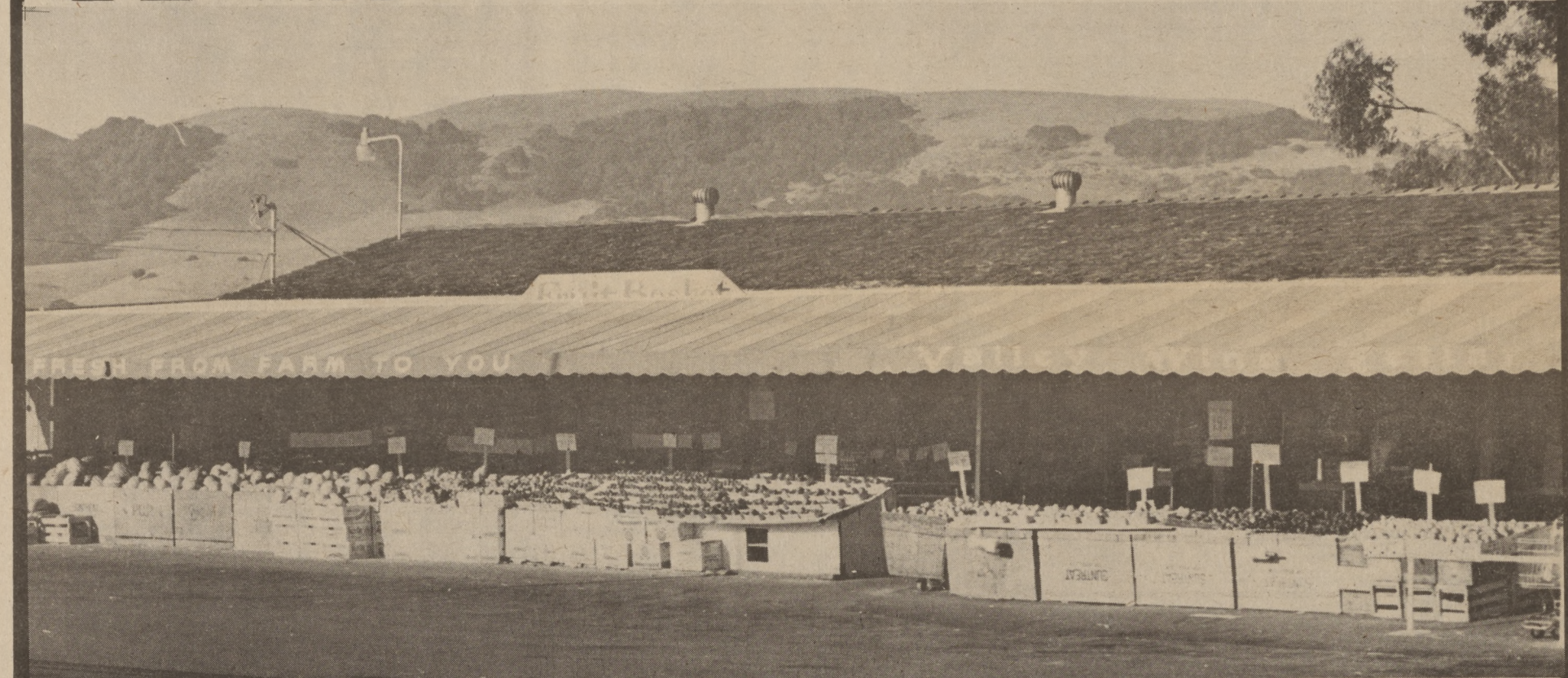
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Haley's Comet and wine

By WILLIAM F. HEINTZ

When Haley's Comet passed overhead during the year of 1910, it left a residue of folklore in its wake quite unequalled by any other such astrological phenomena. The comet was blamed for epidemics of disease, credited with recovery from illness, the cause of natural disasters, aborted pregnancies and a truly vintage year for wine.

How could a comet affect the production of wine? No scientist has yet found the time to study the merits of this claim but for California at least, the comet wine year of 1910 was remarkable, indeed.

SEVERAL newspapers in February, 1910 carried stories about the high prices paid at least since 1611 for wine produced in a year when Haley's comet appears.

English wine merchants especially put great store by the special properties supposedly imparted to the wine as the comet passed far overhead. They willingly paid much

higher prices at wine auctions thereafter for comet year wine.

Ironically, 1910 was a disaster year for the European wine-maker. "Not in 100 years has there been such a disastrous failure in the vintage of Europe" reported the St. Helena Star on December 16th.

On the other hand, observed the Star on Nov. 25th, "It is saying a great deal when we pronounce the vintage of 1910 (Napa Valley), unexcelled by any of former years."

The Pacific Wine & Spirit Review added: "There is no longer any doubt that the tide has turned for the California wine industry, and is moving toward genuine and continued prosperity." Lodi vineyards, reported the S.F. Chronicle, will have profits "as large as or larger than in many years."

IT WOULD appear from the evidence that Haley's comet must have had some affect on the California vintage, at least. Research still remains to be carried out as to whether English wine merchants paid more in later years for our 1910

local wine. If such were the case, then we have only ten or so years to wait for another pass through the heavens by Mr. Haley's discovery and some of that comet wine.

Still unanswered, of course, is

the question of what happened in 1910 to Europe. Why the disaster? Statisticians may be able to find that perhaps, every fourth pass of the comet, the trend reverses in Europe. Or something goes wrong in odd-

numbered centuries.

No wonder the mysteries of wine are so subtle and unfathomable. It isn't just the weather that determines a truly vintage year, but what's passing, far, far overhead.



Three generations

August Sebastiani, left, head of Sebastiani Vineyards, with son, Sam, in front of photo of the late Samule Sebastiani, founder of the Sonoma wine firm. The photo is in the winery tasting room.

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Author Jack London first here in 1903

By RUSS KINGMAN

In the early years of this century Glen Ellen and other towns in the Valley of the Moon were famous as places to camp out all summer. A San Francisco businessman couldn't hold his head up unless his wife and children were camping for the summer in the Valley of the Moon.

Father would come up on one of the two railroads Friday night and return to the City Sunday night. This popular custom brought Jack London to the Valley.

In 1868 Bret Harte founded the Overland Monthly magazine to help develop young California authors. Thirty-one years later the most famous author in the history of California to date saw his first appearance in the January 1899 issue - "To the Man on Trail."

Roscoe and Ninetta Eames, on the staff of the Overland Monthly, were aunt, uncle and foster parents of Charmian Kittredge. Jack London was a

protege of Ninetta Eames and in 1903 brought his family to Wake Robin Lodge for the summer.

Jack fell in love with Charmian Kittredge and her Valley of the Moon and in 1905 he married Charmian and bought the 130-acre Greenlaw place owned by Robert P. Hill. He wrote: "There are great redwoods on it, some of them ten thousand years old. There are deep canyons, streams of water, springs. It is one hundred-and-thirty acres of the most beautiful, primitive land to be found anywhere in America."

London bought it as a place to be lazy and to write. Ranching soon became an avocation and then vocation. Almost overnight Jack's life was dedicated to making two blades of grass grow where only one had grown before.

The Jack London Ranch was formed from portions of the original William McPherson

(Continued on Page 27)



AUTHOR JACK LONDON



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GOOD WINE
WHEN YOU
TASTE
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Author Jack London

(Continued from Page 26)

Hill, J. Chauvet, Alfred V. Lamont, Charles Kennedy, Kohler and Frohling, Freund and other pioneer lands.

The annex of Wake Robin Lodge was home for Jack and Charmian from 1905 until 1911. A little cabin next door served as a study for Jack and home for his houseboy Yoshimatsu Nakata.

In June of 1911 the Londons were able to buy the final twelve acres of the old Kohler and Frohling property which contained the winery buildings. This twelve-acre section was located in the very middle of the ranch.

The old six-room house was refurbished for Jack and Charmian to live in until Wolf House could be completed. They moved in about September 15, 1911 and lived there until Jack's tragic death on November 22, 1916 from "Chronic Interstitial Nephritis resulting in Uraemia following renal colic."

The Kohler-Frohling winery was probably the first large, commercial winery in the Valley. German wine-making techniques were introduced by these two German musicians. A beautiful group of stone buildings that housed the winery became part of the Beauty Ranch. One building was used as a barn and the main winery was used by Jack London as a sort of hotel to house his workmen and many guests. Another part of the building attached to his home was used as the ranch dining room.

All in all it was a comfortable home but hardly large enough for Jack London's daily requirements. Even Wolf House with its vastness would often have been unable to handle the

hordes of people from all walks of life who swarmed to Glen Ellen from all over the world.

Jack's ink pencil seemed unable to leave Sonoma County alone. "All Gold Canyon,"

"Planchette," "Brown Wolf," "Burning Daylight," "Told in the Drooling Ward," "John Barleycorn," "Like Argue of Ancient Times," "The Red One" are a few of the many short stories and novels with settings in Sonoma County.

His "Valley of the Moon" reveals through Billy and Saxon the depth of love that Jack and Charmian had for their beautiful ranch at the foot of Sonoma Mountain.

In 1933 Charmian said: "Billy

and Saxon, heartsick of urban toil and futility, at last bent their wandering feet southerly along the glamorous road on Sonoma Mountain. They camped in the eventual spot, at the meeting of Graham Canyon and Sonoma Creek waters, where their creator had himself first strayed and rested before moving farther uphill to dwell.

"His married lovers suddenly hap upon the reality of their fabulous Mecca - 'a valley of the

moon.' Jack's utter delight, when once he had uncovered the significance of the Indian name, Sonoma, he passed along to his young argonauts in the story."

All of us who live in our delightful Valley love its canyons, winding roads, restless streams, abundant vineyards and unsurpassed history. But not one among us loves it any more nor could extol its virtues to the rest of the world as did its most famous son - Jack London.



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OLD SONOMA BARRACKS
Built to house Vallejo's troops

Adobe with a history

The two-story, wide balconied, adobe barracks facing Sonoma's central plaza was built to house Mexican army troops under the command of General Vallejo. These troops first arrived in Sonoma in 1834 when Vallejo, then the Commandant of the Presidio at San Francisco, was instructed to move his garrison to Sonoma.

From then until 1846, Sonoma was the headquarters of the commandant of the Frontera del Norte - the Mexican provincial frontier of the north. Actual construction of the adobe barracks building probably took place in stages, but was more or less completed in 1840 and '41.

In the years after 1835, more than 100 military expeditions set out from Sonoma with the object of subduing the Wappos, Cainameros, or Satsiyomis Indians who more than once rose up and attempted to throw off Mexican domination of the country around Sonoma.

Many of these expeditions were led by Vallejo himself, but others were led by Vallejo's younger brother, Salvadore, or by Sem-Yeto, the tall, ruggedly handsome chief of the Suisunes Indians whose christian name was Francisco Solano, and who came to be one of Vallejo's closest and most valuable allies.

Following the Bear Flag takeover of Sonoma on June 14, 1846, the barracks housed a number of Bear Flag followers until July 9, when the Stars and Stripes were first raised at Sonoma. Thereafter the barracks were used by various U.S. military forces starting with the 50 men who made up Company "B", California Battalion Mounted Riflemen commanded by Lt. Joseph Revere, an officer in the U.S. Navy.

In March 1847, these troops were replaced by Company "C" of Colonel Stevenson's New York Volunteer Regiment, and in May 1849, a 37-man company of U.S. dragoons moved into the building and established Camp Sonoma. Throughout the next few years Sonoma continued to be an important army post, and some of the officers who were stationed there became close friends of General Vallejo and his family.

In 1860 Vallejo remodelled the building to serve as a winery. In later years under other owners it was used as a store, law office and private residence. Purchased by the State in 1958, and partially restored, the building is today listed as State Landmark Number 316.

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Sonoma's Depot Park -- passenger train memories

By TRISSA O'CALLAGHAN

Sonoma's new Depot Park, and the station building itself, represent not only an additional recreation facility for the Valley, but they are also a symbol of late nineteenth century California.

The Park, just acquired from Southern Pacific Railroad, represents the era of 1879, when trains from Glen Ellen and Sonoma returned to Sausalito with products of the Valley of the Moon, along with bringing North Bay residents to what became one of the top resort areas of Northern California until the 1930s and '40s.

THE ORIGINAL line, built by local interests, was a narrow track built from the edge of the bay to Sonoma in 1878. It reached Glen Ellen about a year later. Subsequently it was extended to Ignacio in Marin County for connection with the San Francisco and North Pacific Railway. In the 1880s, Peter Donahue, builder of the San Francisco and North Pacific, took control of what he saw as a "good thing."

The original station and yards were in the northwest corner of the Sonoma Plaza, including passenger car barns, engine house, water tank, coal bin, tool shed and even a turntable similar to the famous San Francisco Cable Car turntables.

When the conversion to standard gauge tracks was made in the 1890s, the route through Sonoma was moved to the north through purchase of right-of-way by local Sonoma citizens who although wanting a railroad, did not feel that Spain st. and the Plaza was the best location.

Both passenger and freight service was accommodated by this line, with basalt cobblestones for San Francisco street paving among the major freight items.

Regular passenger service on the line continued until 1929, although the pressure of the new automobile was already felt several years earlier. By 1927, reduced fares and special

excursion trains were among the efforts made to recapture passenger business for the trains. Efforts were not successful however, and with the decline in freight traffic as well, the line north of Sonoma was abandoned in sections in the late 1930s and '40s.

The last regular agent at the Sonoma Station was Dave King, a former Mayor of Sonoma who left in the late 1950s. Yet, even through the 1960s the local station was the destination of an occasional excursion train, such as for the annual Vintage Festival.

During the 1960s, the Sonoma yard was used as the southern terminal of the NWP, but with changes in scheduling and operating procedures, trains now operate directly from the Southern Pacific without a change of crews at Sonoma.

THE LOCAL efforts to acquire the Depot and lands around it were begun by 1970. The Sonoma County Parks and Recreation department recommended its use as a park at the request of Sonoma in March of 1971. The actual acquisition was completed this summer, and official "changing of the deed" ceremonies were held Sept. 5.

The city has received tentative okay for a grant to restore and improve the property and the building, and assuming the city can come up with the matching funds by the October 1975 deadline, items to be done first will include grading of the lot and reroofing of the building.

The station building, as it now stands, has the same general appearance it had in the late 1880s, minus a loading platform. The building is estimated to be one of the oldest railroad stations still standing in California and is typical of the many frame structures built in the initial stages of railroad construction.

The interior walls also offer murals of graffiti, some of which date back to the 1880s. One sees the names of well-

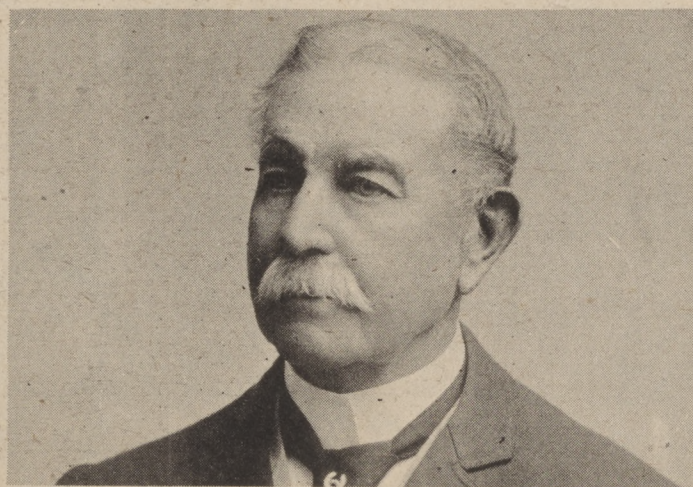


WHEN THE TRAINS STILL RAN TO SONOMA
The property is now going to be a city park.

known Sonomans, painted in their younger days.

The Depot Park also plays a major role in joint city, county and state plans to eventually provide hiking and riding trails all the way from the Plaza to Maxwell Farms.

The Depot Park is connected to State Park property by a small strip of city land that abuts the state parking lot behind the Barracks and Toscano Hotel. The Park itself includes the railroad right-of-way to about 150 feet east of the Vallejo home properties and east to about Second st. east. According to city officials, the county and state plan to obtain the remainder of the property east to Maxwell Farm.



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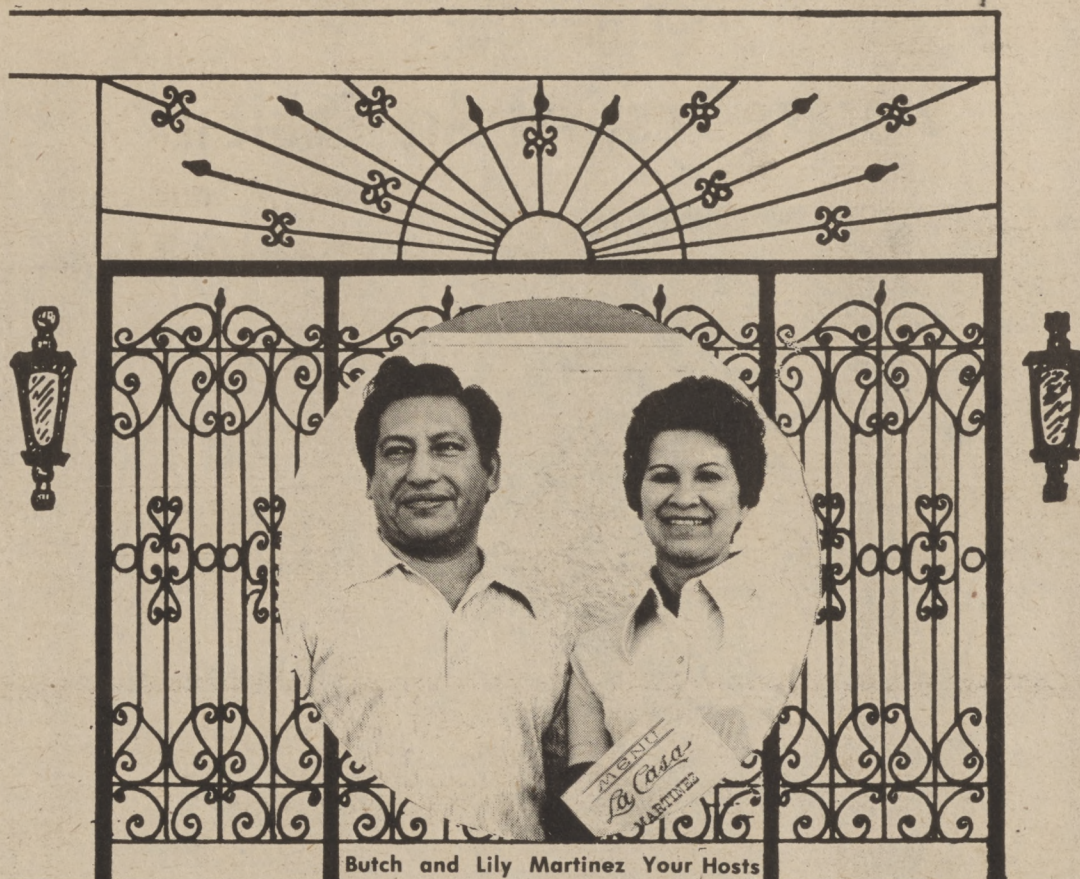
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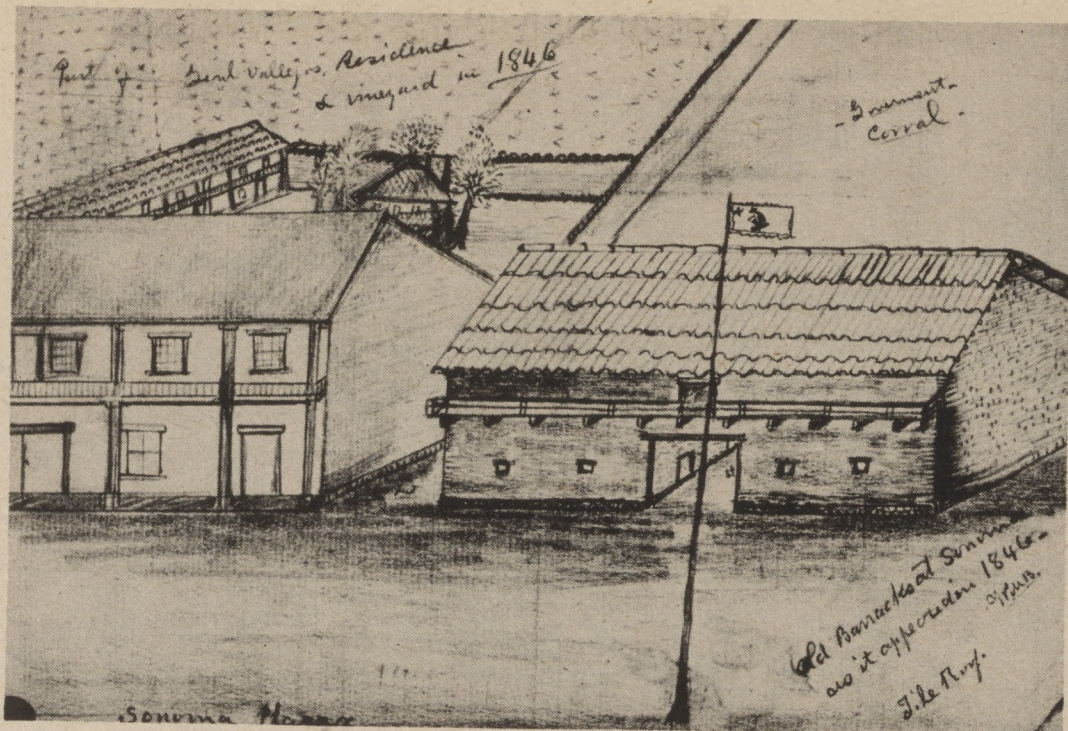
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Restoration of Barracks... a frustrating project

By JAMES B. ALEXANDER

(Ed. Note: The views expressed are those of Mr. Alexander who has been a resident of Sonoma for the past twelve years. In no way should they be construed as any reflection on the State Park System.)

At long last the California Department of Parks and Recreation has resumed its program to research and restore the historic Sonoma Barracks. If the delay, of some thirteen years was frustrating, it did make the positive assertion that plenty of local people, as well as thousands of visitors to Sonoma S.H.P., did care.

There is no way of knowing how many concerned individuals sent personal letters and signed petitions requesting the resumption of this restoration program. Local groups, successive City Councils, the Sonoma Valley Historical Society, and the Sonoma League for Historic Preservation, all played an active role in reminding our State representatives of this default. Nor did the pressure slacken even when it was learned that the estimated costs for the project had risen to an astronomical \$700,000.

Since eventual resumption of this project received the new Governor Brown's approval, there have been some surprising reactions. Undoubtedly there will be more, as physical changes begin to take place. Recently, there was, for example, a petition to preserve the Levi Strauss sign painted on the Barracks' eastern end in the early 1920's. This petition was put out by a young lady whose sphere of historic un-

derstanding seemingly extended no further back than two or three decades preceding her own birth. This somewhat limited view of history was not difficult to understand, but the fifteen hundred signatures that this enterprising young Sonoman got within a week's time, indicated the fact that she was far from being alone in this sentiment.

By the same token, some of Sonoma's oldtimers have echoed the sentiments of one 70-year-old native who stated that from the time of his boyhood, the barracks had always had a corrugated iron roof. Since this had been true all of his lifetime, so must the barracks have a tin roof - not a tile roof!

Whatever validity such heated reactions may or may not have, it cannot be forgotten that these expressions reflect a very real and healthy public interest in this project.

Such reactions as these stand out in happy contrast to the apathy of the general public back in 1934 when plans were being formulated to replace, the then 94 year old Barracks, with a filling station. It was then that Sonoma editor, Walter Murphy purchased the crumbling old adobe, thus dramatically saving it from that pending disaster.

EXTENDING their finances, as far as it was practical to do so, Mr. Murphy and his wife Celeste brought the immense old structure to something of its original Mexican Garrison Period appearance, and at the same time created an imaginative and comfortable apartment in the cavernous old second floor.

There, in this fascinating

(Continued on Page 31)

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SLEEPY OLD SONOMA

Oldtime newsman Cox thought pueblo was too drowsy.

Description of Sonoma in the 1850s

"I noticed, on and around the plaza yesterday, 284 inhabitants, biped and quadruped, viz: seven 'American citizens'; 11 ditto that ain't; four natives, in-

cluding squaw and papoose; 95 dogs; 169 swine; and 17 cats -- all peaceable and well disposed, excepting the three last named, whose riotous acts are always keeping our most efficient

police, 'cockeyed Fritz' on active duty."

This was the way Alexander J. Cox, Sonoma's first newspaper publisher and editor, described the local scene in the early 1850s.

Cox came to Sonoma in 1847 as a member of Stevenson's Regiment. This New York outfit was sent here to hold the area after the citizens had staged their Bear Flag Revolt and ended Mexican rule and the U.S. had seized all California territory.

The pioneer editor and publisher brought out the first number of the Sonoma Bulletin, Sonoma's first newspaper, a weekly, on June 12, 1852.

Perhaps because of the sleepy character of Sonoma in the 1850s, Cox wasn't able to make a

(Continued on Page 32)

Restoration of the Barracks

(Continued from Page 30)

setting, Mrs. Murphy lovingly compiled her published tribute to Sonoma Valley history, "The People of the Pueblo." One cannot recall these two exemplary contributions to Sonoma's past, present, and future without experiencing a feeling of sincere gratitude.

Perhaps this contribution may be gauged by the chance remark, from a recent, first-time visitor to the semi-restored barracks and other structures of Sonoma S.H.P., when she was overheard to say, "And I always thought that Sonoma was just another ordinary little California town."



THE LATE Celeste G. Murphy, author of 'The People of the Pueblo' and former editor and co-publisher of the Sonoma Index-Tribune.

Here's the Barracks timetable

Patience is its own reward, so the old saying goes, and history buffs who have been patiently awaiting the restoration of the Sonoma Barracks will be rewarded in the not too distant future.

The State Department of Parks and Recreation reports that construction and restoration of the historic barracks building is scheduled for completion by Christmas of 1977.

Sonoma Barracks is part of Sonoma State Historic Park in the city of Sonoma. The park also features Mission San Francisco Solano de Sonoma, the home of General Mariano G. Guadalupe Vallejo, the Toscano Hotel, and La Casa Grande. Nearby Petaluma Adobe State Historic Park tells the story of General Vallejo's magnificent 100-square-mile rancho and hacienda.

But back to the barracks. Sonoma Barracks will be

restored to its condition during the early Vallejo era. Following is the timetable:

May 1, 1976 - Completion of working drawings for construction and restoration. This will be handled by the State Office of Architecture and Construction.

September 1, 1976 - Completion of on-site archeological work.

July 1977 - Completion of construction and restoration of the Barracks.

December 1977 - Interpretive displays are to be installed and ready to receive visitors.

The working drawings are being done with a 1974-75 appropriation of \$90,000. Construction and restoration will be done with a 1975-76 appropriation of \$765,585. This includes archeological work. Both appropriations were made by the Legislature from the 1974 State Park and Recreation Bond Fund.

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Editor's description of Sonoma in the 1850s

(Continued on Page 31)

living with his newspaper -- despite his lively and witty style of reporting what passed for news.

He left Sonoma in the 1850s and started other newspapers, first in Vallejo, then in Napa, and finally in Healdsburg. He may have also published a newspaper in Lakeport in the 1860s, but this cannot be corroborated by the sketchy details available on his career.

Sonoma was a drowsy little pueblo in the 1850s, judging from Cox's offbeat description of it.

He also wrote at this time: "The city of Sonoma, if not already quite defunct, is at least drawing its last breath of vitality."

"Not unfrequently of late, I behold old citizens vamoosing to other parts--and others would follow immediately were it not for a delporable lack of 'pewter', which melancholy fact compels your humble correspondent to remain so long in the ranks of the 'rear guard'."

"Nevertheless, Sonoma (the valley at all events), is still beautiful and productive; peaches the size of Tom Hyer's fists, and pears too big to mention, as it would be considered fabulous.

"Our barroom politicians occasionally become turbulent in discussing the incidents, events and result of the last edition -- a perfect tornado of big and little words, but nobody hurt nor mentally improved. The county is not safe, when the people neglected to place them in power.

"The weather is moderate; can't tell exactly the temperature, as the only thermometer in town is cracked,

and in all probability the temperature has escaped.

"Trade is brisker than usual several articles of merchandise having changed hands on advantageous terms -- to the seller. The stock market has been quite animated. Among the transactions, I heard of a 'swop' of a long-eared musical four-footed institution for a half-dozen, fine, muscular, well-portioned Billy goats -- all intended for the Agricultural Fair. They will create a scent-sation, no doubt."

Cox was born in Charleston, South Carolina. Described by historians as raffish, witty, sarcastic and the poor man's Mark Twain, he may also have put out a sheet in Sonoma at one time called "The Blunderbuss". This, too, lacks verification.

In 1854, in what Sonomans felt was a rigged election, the county seat was moved from here to Santa Rosa. The county records were carted off from here unceremoniously and Cox recorded the event as follows.

"Departed -- Last Friday the county officers with the archives left town for the new capitol amidst the exultant grins of some and silent disapproval (frowning visages) of others.

"We are only sorry they did not take the courthouse along -- not because it would be an ornament to Santa Rosa, but because its removal would have embellished our plaza.

"Alas, old 'casa de adobe'. No more do we see county lawyers and loafers in general lazily engaged in the laudable effort of whittling asunder the veranda posts--which by the way required but little more to bring the whole fabric to the ground. "The courthouse is deserted,

like some feudal castle, only tenanted, perhaps, by bats, rats and fleas. In the classic language of no one in particular 'Let 'er rip!'"



CONSTABLE JIM

An old stage coach driver, Jos. H. (Jim) Albertson, became Sonoma's constable at \$15 per month. He stood firm against bicycle riding on the sidewalks!



SONOMA BULLETIN.

VOL. 2]

SONOMA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1853.

[NO. 24

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ENTRANCE IN ADVANCE.

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YOUNG MEN, NEVER DESPAIR. Fifty-three years ago on the 4th of July, 1800, Daniel Webster then in his senior year of College, delivered an oration at Hanover, N. H., which is still preserved, and has been re-published within the last year. Mr. Mason, of Sumnerville, Ohio, who was in college with Mr. Webster, gives the following anecdote, described in the Congressional Journal:

"I was in his room when a deputation called upon Mr. Webster to ask him to accept the invitation; but there seemed to be an insurmountable difficulty in the way. He had no clothes suitable to the dignity of the occasion. There was a dilemma; but this was removed by a proposition made by one of the deputation present, a merchant of the village, who said: 'You deliver the oration, Mr. Webster; I will trust you for a suit of clothes from the best cloth I have in my store. Then we will have the oration printed and I will depend on the proceeds of the sales for my pay.' Mr. Webster turned to me; 'Jack,' he said, 'what shall I do?' 'Prepare the oration,' I said. The oration was prepared and delivered; and so much were the citizens gratified that a copy was immediately requested for publication. From the sales the debt due the merchant was paid and a considerable surplus left for Mr. Webster's own use."

EMPIRE OF QUEEN VICTORIA. Finche, in his "Boundaries of Empire," rather grandiloquently dithers up the wonder and greatness of Queen Victoria's empire, as follows:

"The Queen of England is now sovereign over one continent, a hundred peninsulas, five hundred promontories, a thousand lakes, two thousand rivers, and ten thousand islands. She waves her hand, and five hundred thousand warriors march to battle, to conquer or to die. She sends her fleet, and at the signal a thousand ships of war, and a hundred thousand sailors, perform her bidding on the ocean. She walks upon the earth, and one hundred and twenty millions of people, man, being feel the slightest pressure of her foot. Come, all ye conquerors, and kneel before the Queen of England, and acknowledge the superior extent of her dependent provinces, her subjugated kingdoms, and her vanquished empires. The Assyrian empire was not so wealthy; the Roman empire was not so populous; the Persian empire was not so extensive; the Arabian empire was not so powerful; the Carthaginian empire was not so widely diffused. We have over-run a greater extent of country than Attila, that scourge of God, ever ruled! We have subdued more empires and have destroyed more kings than Alexander of Macedon. We have conquered more nations than Napoleon, in the platitude of his power, ever subdued! We have acquired a larger extent of territory than Titus Labeo the Tartar ever spanned his horrid hood across!"

This is, indeed, a proud boast, and should stimulate to good actions.

COX'S SONOMA BULLETIN
Front page of Dec. 3, 1853 issue

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Toscano Hotel... a long and honorable history

The building known as the Toscano Hotel has enjoyed a long and honorable history, dating back to 1857 when General Mariano Vallejo received a U.S. Land Grant on Plot no. 34, and confirmed by the U.S. Claims Commission in 1857.

The next entry concerning the building comes from William Getchy, Park Ranger at General Vallejo's Home, who conducts his research through the Office of the Poppe records, the Sonoma Index Tribune, and Santa Rosa legal records. It reads: "General Vallejo called for a gateway wall to be built on the property." In Robert

Parmelee's book, "Pioneer Sonoma", he includes a picture on Page 43 that shows what a gateway wall is.

In 1858 or 1859, the land was sold to either Christopher Frederick Leiding, or N.M. Nathanson. Records are unclear as to which man built the building and leased it to the other. In any case, the building was constructed in 1859 with lumber that was left over from the construction of the Methodist Church. The lumber was milled at Vallejo's Sonoma Creek Lumber Mill.

The building became in turn a store, a lending library, living quarters and so on. In the book,

"The Saga of Sonoma", Dr. Van Geldern writes: "In 1867, the palace of General Vallejo, the Casa Grande, burned to the ground, but the Leiding Building was saved."

A discrepancy occurs here for a Mr. T. F. Crochise refers to the building as an elegant hotel, however, research indicates that he is referring to the Eureka Hotel which burned in 1877, and moved temporarily to the Toscano. The Eureka was an "elegant hotel."

At this time, the West end addition (and stairway) was added. This was done for safety reasons as there had been so many local hotel fires, two stairways were needed as a safety factor offering more than one way out of the building in case of fire.

IN 1879, the building was leased to a Mr. McEague and an advertisement placed in the Index Tribune advised "that German was spoken." They also had a sign stating: "White Employees Only", meaning no Chinese were employed. Many Chinese had come to work on the railroads, vineyards, and quarries and feeling was running high against them as they

worked very cheap, and took jobs away from the people in the Valley. From the "Saga of Sonoma": "At one time there were several hundred Chinese laborers on the ranches and vineyards surrounding Sonoma. Buena Vista had perhaps the largest concentration. They had their homes on the hillside north of the wine cellars, and there were as many as 50 to 60 hoeing in the vineyards at one time."

From 1880 to 1886, Mr. Leiding leased the building to many people, including John and Maggie Phelan, who ran a hotel and boarding house. At one time it was a Temperance Hotel advertising, "No

alcoholic beverages on the premises." After John Phelan's death, Maggie ran the boarding house alone, then it was closed.

In 1886, the Sonoma County Directory lists the "Tuscano Hotel, S. Ciucci and L. Quartaroli, Proprietors". These two gentlemen were leasing the property from Mr. Leiding, paying him \$15 a month. Mr. Leiding had a bar tab running at the hotel, and the rent was to be the amount left after the bar tab was subtracted.

From the files of the Index Tribune, there are reports through the years of the many

(Continued on Page 34)



THE TOSCANO HOTEL
Restoration was accomplished by the state

Whale in your well? Better take a look

Someone, somewhere in Sonoma Valley has a whale in their old water well and probably don't know it. And if you are looking for seashells, there may be plenty under your backyard -- if you don't mind digging down 110 feet.

This historical trivia has come down to light from a description written in 1888 of the "Twin Fir" vineyards of Joshua D. Tucker.

According to the article published in the Sonoma County and Russian River Valley Illustrated: "At a depth of 110 feet, in digging the well, a mass of clam, cockle and other small shells of different varieties were found, also part of the vertebrae of a whale, clearly indicating that 'Twin Fir' was once a part of the bottom of the ocean."

How Gen. Vallejo laid out our town

In 1835 General Vallejo, under orders from the Mexican government, laid out the town of Sonoma, following similar architectural planning formats used in building cities in New Spain.

The plan consisted of a large square or plaza, set apart with houses around it facing inward, with streets on each side and extending out from the corners.

It was the first city planned and completed north of San Francisco.

Seven flags

Sonoma Valley is said to have lived under seven flags during its long history.

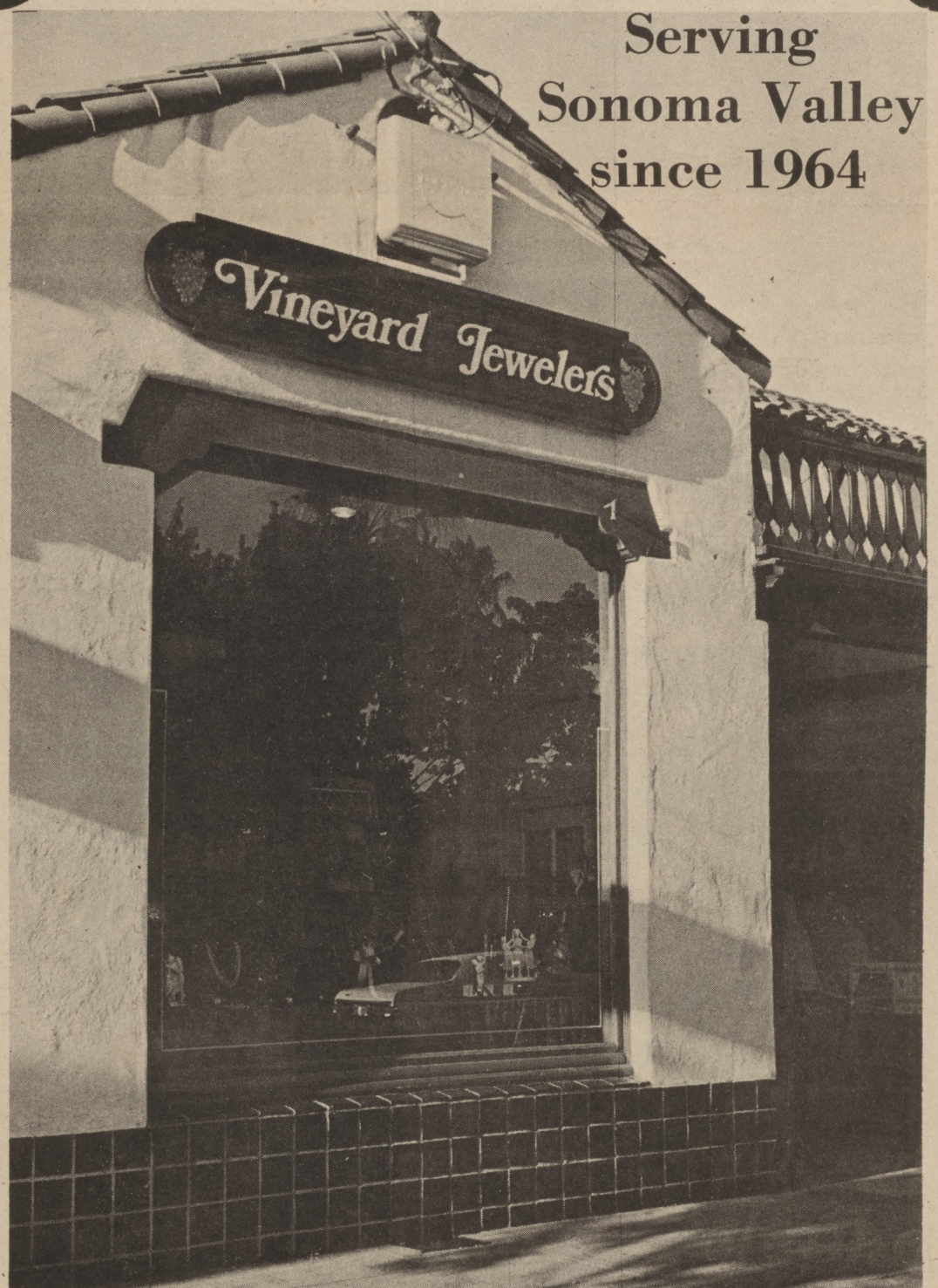
The influence of some of those flags was negligible and the Indians probably never knew the difference. The first actual settlement here was the Mission Sonoma, founded by the Franciscan padres in 1825.

Then General Mariano G. Vallejo, established the Mexican rule here when he founded the pueblo of Sonoma in 1834.

At any rate, the flags which are said to have waved over Sonoma Valley included the Spanish, 1542; English, 1579; Russian, 1811; Mexican Empire, 1833; Mexican Republic, 1823; Bear Flag, June, 1846; and the Stars and Stripes, July, 1846.



THE PRESENCE of Russian colony, "Fort Ross," in what is now California is well known, but it was not the southernmost Russian base in the Americas. That was the Farallones Islands, some 25 miles from the Golden Gate, where the Russians had a sealing station--for both furs and food--from 1812 until 1840.



Wayne Petersen, family and staff
17 E. Napa St. Sonoma 996-3708

Toscano Hotel... a long history

(Continued from Page 33)

weddings, parties, funerals and other affairs that were held in the hotel.

IN 1891, the Ciucci-Quartaroli partnership was dissolved and Mr. Ciucci paid Mr. Leiding for his claim on the property. From then on the hotel was operated by the Ciuccis until December 3, 1914, when Miss Amelia

Ciucci and Mr. John Walton were married. Mr. Ciucci died May 2, 1922 at the age of 64, and Mrs. Ciucci passed away March 23, 1949 shortly before her 80th birthday. Mr. and Mrs. Walton operated the hotel successfully until Mr. Walton's death in 1955. He was 69.

Mrs. Walton started to disband the hotel, and in 1957 she sold the hotel to the State for inclusion in the Sonoma Historic Park Complex.

The State began restoration in 1967, and in 1972 the Historic League for Preservation undertook the furnishing and refurbishing of the hotel, arranging furniture, making curtains, and arranging the bric-a-brac—all donations of the League, or friends, or on loan from the State of California warehouse in Sacramento. In April, 1973, the hotel was opened for tours under the sponsorship of the League and the direction of the State Park System.



THE BAR IN THE TOSCANO
It seems the players will be back soon.

1832-1833 joyous years at the Sonoma Mission

(Editor's note: The following article is an excerpt from chapter seven in Robert S. Smilie's recently published history, "The Sonoma Mission." The Index-Tribune is indebted to Mr. Smilie, a Sonoma historian, and his publisher, Valley Publishers of Fresno, for permission to reprint this section, which relates how life went on at the Sonoma Mission at the height of its influence, 1832-33).

By ROBERT S. SMILIE

The years of 1832-33 were years of much rejoicing in the Valley of the Sonomans for the great new white adobe church, with its red tile roof, was completed. It stood high and clear beside the padres' house and the older wooden church—against the background of the green hills on the eastern side of the valley.

It was 12¼ varas (a vara was 33 inches) wide and its walls were 1½ varas thick and 11 varas high, extending back 55 varas and filling most of the east side of the quadrangle or patio.

The facade was plain and the large doorway was bordered with a square timberlike trim. Above, a square window with like trim lighted the choir loft. Up near the peak of the roof was a smaller round window.

Along the sides, high windows let in the light over the interior. The wide overhanging roof was covered with the red tile, of which hundreds had been made in the busy kilns.

The church building extended a short distance out from the front corridor, similar to the majority of other mission churches. The vestibule was in the front with the choir loft above and the long nave was clear to the sanctuary where the elaborate altar was now installed.

With the Stations of the Cross in their places along the walls, the new church was a great tribute to Padre Fortuny and his fine administration of the mission.

Alongside the new church on the east side was the new campo santo, 11 varas wide, enclosed with its adobe wall and an arched gateway in the front hall. This cemetery had replaced the original one on the west side of the first wooden church.

At the rear of the church was

an ample sacristy, five varas long, with a doorway into the sanctuary as well as an entrance from the patio.

The old original church of wood was retained for the present as buildings were needed for many things, especially for storage of grains and other supplies.

The padres' house extended the full length between the old and new churches except for a small passageway with gate beside the older church. The east end had been extended to the wall of the adobe church, adding more needed rooms to the large building.

On the west, the old church filled in half of that side, with the smith, carpenter, and old weaving shops and an adobe wall closing up the patio.

Along the buildings facing the patio were the covered corridors. The wide, three-vara corridor along the rear of the padres' house was floored with the large red tiles, as was the corridor alongside the old wooden church on the west side.

The patio or quadrangle, 51 varas square, was the center of the mission's activity, where the work could be done under the direction of the padre, his major-domo, and the artisans with their various crews.

In front of the church and padres' house was the open mission plaza, where the neophytes assembled and many of their games were held. Fronting on and beyond this plaza, were the quarters for the major-domo, the escolta, the cuartel or guardhouse, and some houses for retired soldiers and their families.

Beyond, on the wide plain, was the village of the neophytes, a few adobe huts but many rows of their conical willow and tule huts. When possible, the native huts were being replaced with tiled adobe houses similar to those at Mission San Jose de Guadalupe, Padre Fortuny's former mission.

Outside, and to the west and northwest of the quadrangle, were the adobe brick yards, the tile makers' buildings, and kilns, the tannery and soap vats.

Small streams from the springs at the base of the nearby hills were brought down in ditches to these work areas.

(Continued on Page 36)

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Boyes Hot Springs

Rock quarries here supplied streets of San Francisco

The earliest record of quarry work in Sonoma Valley was around 1880 when Jimmy Smith and his partner came here from Cordelia and began to operate a quarry on Rock Cliff, the south spur of Stone Quarry Hill facing the valley.

The mountains and hills of Sonoma County are of volcanic

origin. Trap, or basalt, is the leading rock found here, although granite, slate, and magnesius limestone are also plentiful. The streets of San Francisco were largely paved with such rock beginning about 1874. Petaluma streets were also paved from this Sonoma rock in, 1883.

YOUR COMMENTS

about the Vintage Festival will be appreciated by the board of directors of the Valley of the Moon Vintage Festival Association, Inc. Send your comments and suggestions to the Vintage Festival, care of Sonoma Valley Chamber of Commerce, 461 First St. West, Sonoma, Ca. 95476.

Contributors

The following persons and organizations were kind enough to contribute illustration material to this Vintage Festival supplement: Sonoma Valley Historical Society, Sonoma League for Historic Preservation, William F. Heintz, Robert Parmelee, Rob Cherwink, California Parks and Recreation Department, Richard Douglas.



Indians in ceremonial gathering at adobe church - 1832. From a painting by Oriana Day, 1882-83. Courtesy Bancroft Library.

THE SONOMA MISSION At the height of its glory in 1832.

1832-33 . . . joyous years at the Sonoma Mission

(Continued from Page 34)

On one of the streams was the molino or grist mill being built, with its water wheel and mill stones, quarried from the nearby hills.

Nearby, 346 varas to the east, was the mission vineyard, now producing ample grapes for the table and the wine barrels. It was 250 varas by 300 varas with a stone and adobe tiled wall surrounding it.

A small adobe hut was built for the caretaker. The water from a good spring was used for irrigation, coming along the hill in a zanja or ditch. At the mission, the grapes were pressed and the wine now filled the small cellar.

The mission orchard with its many fruit trees was now in full bearing, back of and to the north and east of the quadrangle buildings. Some

badly needed adobe granaries were being built outside the quadrangle to the north.

The mission quadrangle had its own water ditch or zanja, bringing water to a patio fountain for domestic use. A natural stream from a large spring ran south beyond the far wall of the new adobe church and continued on past the soldiers' houses and cuartel and through the Indian village.

Ranchos were being operated at the Valleys of the Liban-tikiyoma (Santa Rosa), the Petalumas, Napas, and at St. Eualia (Suisun), Huichica just southeast of Sonoma, and Los Guilucos to the north, while herds and flocks were also pastured in the nearby valley itself.

Padre Fortuny claimed for the mission's use a vast area, 7½ leagues north from the

Estero de San Pablo and 11 leagues wide from east to west, over 80 square leagues, which included four large fertile valleys and their rolling hill pasture land, a small empire in itself.

This area was being developed as the neophytes from the many rancherias joined the population at the mission or were under its influence.

The year 1832 was the most prosperous of mission San Francisco Solano and the reports of Padre Fortuny showed the following results: 127 baptisms, 1008 to date; 34 marriages, 263 to date; 70 deaths, 500 to date; neophytes, 996 at present.

Cattle, 3500; sheep and goats, 6000; swine, 50; horses and mares, 900; mules, 13.



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First photograph of Glen Ellen?

In the 1880s, central Sonoma Valley acquired a reputation as the best grape and wine producing area in Sonoma county. The boom which followed brought into being the town of Glen Ellen. Although Glen Ellen dates officially from 1872, the year a post office by that name was established at the Justi ranch on Dunbar road, the birth of the present town-site began with the construction of a railroad roundhouse. This was in the year of 1882.

The first photograph-drawing of the town was made in 1888 and reproduced in the Sonoma County and Russian River Valley Illustrated. Historian William Heintz recently found this photograph at the Bancroft Library, UC Berkeley and it is here reproduced for the first time in eighty-seven years. The magazine offers this explanation of the photograph:

"THE VIEW we present was taken early in the year, before the deciduous trees in the foreground put out their summer dress, or much of the picture would have been hidden.

"To the left of the center is the depot of the Sonoma Valley railroad, with cars standing near it. Further still to the left, running under the hill is a faint whitish line, which marks the track of the Carquinez and Santa Rosa railroad.

"Sonoma Creek runs through the town (note: pictured is Calabazas Creek) and is crossed by rustic bridges. The Mervyn Hotel, is a prominent object in the center. To the right, standing opposite each other, are two of the principal stores, that of Mr. C.C. Borman (the recently burned Rustic Inn) and Mr. Chas. J. Poppe (now Shone's, rebuilt in 1905 of stone). The view down the valley, looking towards Joshua Chauvet's winery, is simply superb."

For anyone with orientation troubles for the photograph, the white fence shown prominently in the center, follows roughly what is now Henno road (built in 1895). Vineyards shown front center, covered the site of the old Catholic church, which also burned down a few years ago.

Colonel Charles V. Stuart, of Pennsylvania, who purchased a large ranch in the upper end of Sonoma Valley in 1859 named the property Glen Ellen, in honor of his wife and this has been retained as the name of the community which came to flourish near the Stuart ranch.



GLEN ELLEN IN THE 1880s

The view is toward the southeast and the fence follows what is now Henno rd.

Famous military men here

Among the famous military men who were stationed at Sonoma, or visited there at one time or another, were U. S. Grant, Wm. T. Sherman, Philip Sheridan, Percifer F. Smith, Jos. Hooker and Henry W. Halleck, all of whom won fame later on in the Civil War.

When at Sonoma, they were often entertained at the mansion built in 1850 by General Vallejo, which was called by him Lachryma Montis, or "Mountain Tears" because of the large springs of hot and cold water that issue from the hillside, near by.



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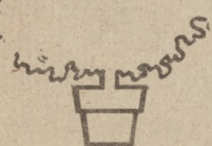
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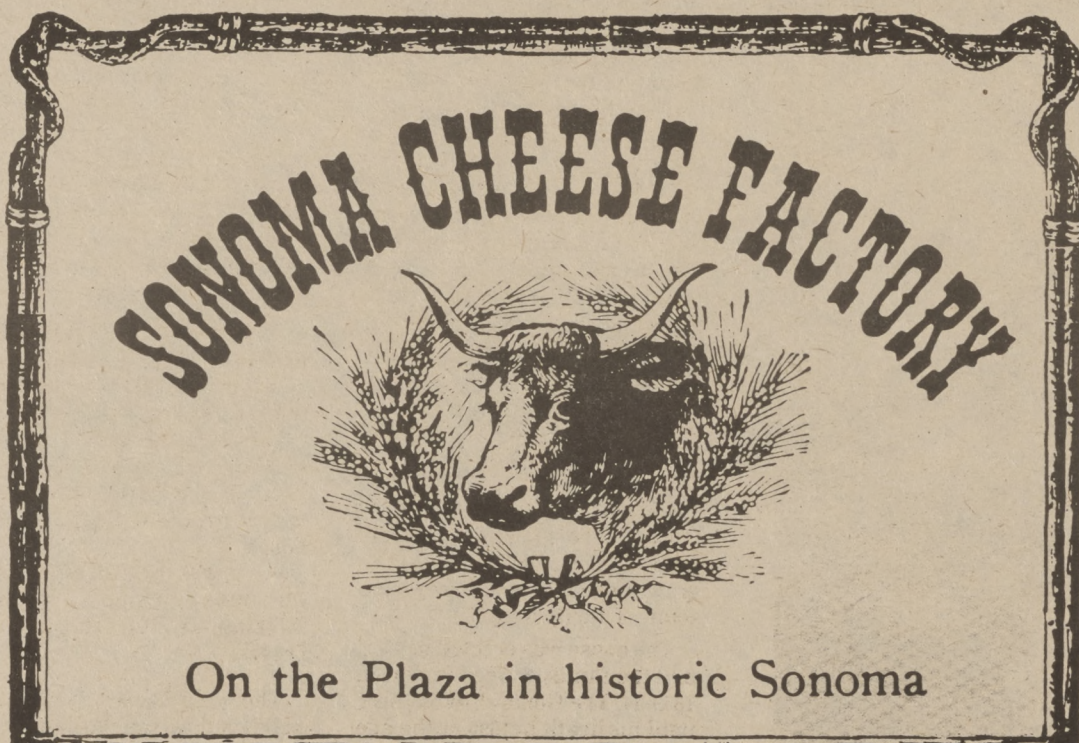
Rivalry between Sonoma and Napa

In the intense rivalry that existed in the late 1800s between Sonoma and Napa for wine supremacy, even the newspaper editors got into the act. The editor of the Index-Tribune on Oct. 30, 1886 had to

remind the St. Helena Star publisher:

"The Star says that Sonoma Valley is jealous of Napa's viticultural production. Now, brother Mackinder, you know better than that. Why should Sonoma Valley be jealous when

she carried off the first premium -- \$300 -- and the Gold Medal at the late Mechanics Fair (S.F.) for the best wines, brandies and grapes?" Sonoma Valley duplicated the feat in 1887, this time winning the \$1,000 first prize.



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WINERY FOR \$2,700?
This was cost in 1880s.

Built a winery for \$2,700 then

A two-story wooden winery for \$2,700? That was the cost in 1886 to put up a winery in Sonoma Valley, the new building measuring a substantial 60x100 feet. Depending on how much equipment was kept inside, the cooperage handled 12,000 gallons of wine.

The Index-Tribune of Sept. 9, 1886 carries this estimate of a winery being built near Martinez and the figures applied locally as well. Of course, the monetary sum of \$2,700 only covered the building. The lot would run an extra \$300.

And there was the small matter of a crusher and stemmer. That added about \$125 more, noted the newspaper. Grapes need to be pressed and two presses came to \$150 each, three pumps cost \$30 a piece; 300 feet of hose sold for \$75; wellwater, tanks, pump, two "cars" and "horse power" (one horse or two?), brought the estimate finally to \$7,818.

LEST this still sound like a paltry figure by today's in-

flation, remember to add the expense of buying grapes to make the wine. Zinfandels ran about \$20 a ton that year and a good hired man asked \$30 per month plus room and board.

"There is no surer investment for capital or one more certain to yield an ample return" optimistically concluded the writer. He failed to mention, however, that a gallon of wine sold for perhaps 12 cents. The gap between gross and net income for the winery owner was narrow indeed.

First teacher got \$65 a month here

In 1857 the Board of Supervisors of Sonoma and Mendocino Counties established a public school district in the city of Sonoma. The first teacher in the Sonoma district was John L. Jenks. He taught a term of seven months and received \$65 a month for his services.

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General Vallejo's home 'Lachryma Montis'

General Mariano G. Vallejo, Sonoma's founder, not only made political and geographical history, he made architectural history.

Right in the middle of the period when Spanish architecture was so common in Sonoma, General Vallejo had

his home built in a style described as being Gothic-Victorian. There is even the possibility that he had the timbers for the building milled in Europe and shipped to California, though this cannot be verified.

Some doubt is thrown on this

hypothesis since there is an almost identical twin to this house in Benicia, a town named for the General's wife.

Napoleon Bonaparte's brother was exiled to the United States, and it is said that General Vallejo liked the house that the fugitive Bonaparte built

in the new country and that he copied the style for his own house.

One of the most controversial things about the house is one of its most well-known features -- its name. Vallejo named his house Lachryma Montis, which translated from Latin means "Tears of the Mountain." This was supposed to have come from the Indian word "Chiucuyem," which theoretically meant the same thing.

There is some likelihood, however, that the Indian word had no meaning at all, but was just a local name.

But over the years, a story grew up about the name. The spring that fed the Vallejo reservoir at the rate of one million gallons on a good day was reported to have originated when an Indian maiden cried tears at its source after her sweetheart was slain in battle.

There are more ornate versions of the story, but as they grow more elaborate they lose some of their veracity.

The house was erected in 1852, and the family moved in during 1853-54. The General lived there until his death in 1890 at the age of 82.

Directly to the east of the home is a building that Benicia Vallejo liked to call her "Swiss Chalet." The style of architecture is not authentically Swiss, though it has crossbeams

in the Swiss style. The beams were brought around the horn during the gold rush, and they had been acquired through a mail-order catalogue.

Behind the house is a small structure that was built for Vallejo's son, Napoleon Primo. The little house was called the Hermitage and served as a retreat for Napoleon. While he stayed there, the son had two monkeys and a parrot as pets.

The last building on the premises was named "El Delirio." There are a number of interesting ideas of why it was called this, since the translation from Spanish is very loose.

The most colorful, and perhaps most accurate idea, came from Vallejo's grandson, the late Richard Emparan. He recalled that it was intended to be a place to go when one has partied a little too much and was not yet ready to go into the house.

But it was used all of the time for many things, sewing, thinking, or just "shooting the breeze."

There is every reason to believe that the Vallejos took great pleasure in their home, and on July 7, 1933, Louisa Vallejo Emparan donated the house to the State Department of Parks and Recreation so everyone else could share their enjoyment.



AT HOME AT LACHRYMA MONTIS
General Vallejo in front of his Victorian house.

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S&T RODEO RODEOS

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11:30 AM	Northwest Corner	FIRE ON ICE
11:30 AM	Grinstead Memorial Amphitheatre	SONOMA SCHOOL OF DANCE
12:00 NOON	At the Mission	VALLEJO-HARASZTHY WEDDING (June 1, 1863)
12:00 NOON	Grinstead Amphitheatre	SONOMA DRIFTERS*
12:30 PM	Northwest Corner	VALLEY OF THE MOON BOYS' CLUB BOXING EXHIBITIONS
1:00 PM	Monument	BEAR FLAG INCIDENT
2:00 PM	Northwest Corner	SONOMA VALLEY JAZZ BAND
2:00 PM	Tosceno Hotel	STAGE HOLD UP
2:00 PM	Grinstead Amphitheatre	LOS TARANTOS (Flamenco Dancers)
3:00 PM	Northwest Corner	TRIAL & ERROR STRING BAND
3:00 PM	Grinstead Amphitheatre	SONOMA VALLEY CHORALE
3:00 PM	Swiss Hotel	BLACK BART SHOOT OUT
3:30 PM	Tosceno Hotel	STAGE HOLD UP
4:00 to 6:00 PM	Northwest Corner	REDWOOD COUNCIL FOLK DANCERS
4:00 to 6:00 PM	Southwest Corner	TIA SONOMA BRASS*
4:00 to 6:00 PM	Southwest Corner	SANTA ROSA DIXIELANDERS*
4:00 to 6:00 PM	Northwest Corner	FOLK CONCERT & WORKSHOPS
6:00 to 8:00 PM	Southwest Corner, Southwest Corner	STROLLING MUSICIANS
9:00 PM	Northwest Corner	SPANISH BALL
	Sonoma Mission Inn	

STROLLING MUSICIANS — Bill Forshay's Troubadors, Chic Chandler, Balladeer, St. Francis Folk Singers, Trial & Error String Band

Stage & Buckboard rides are tentatively set up to run from Toscano Hotel around Plaza at approximately 20 minute intervals starting at 11:50 AM with a nominal 50c charge. Under 3 ride free.

S&T RODEOS

11:00 AM to 1 PM	Grinstead Memorial Amphitheatre	SONOMA DRIFTERS*
11: AM to 1:00 PM	Northwest Corner	REDWOOD COUNCIL FOLK DANCERS
11:00 AM to 1:00 PM	Southwest Corner	SANTA ROSA DIXIELANDERS*
1:00 PM	Around the Plaza	HOME TOWN PARADE
2:00 PM**	At the Mission	VALLEJO-HARASZTHY WEDDING (June 1, 1863)
2:00 PM**	Northwest Corner	YUBA-SUTTER SUPER STARS
2:00 PM**	Southwest or Southeast Corner***	EAST BAY BANJO BAND
2:00 PM**	Grinstead Memorial Amphitheatre	VALLEY OF THE MOONSHINERS
3:00 PM**	Spain St. & First St. East	FIRE DEPT. CHALLENGE WATER FIGHT
3:00 to 5:00 PM	Northwest Corner	SONOMA COUNTY CONCERT BAND*
3:00 PM	Northwest Corner	CLARA CARONARO GRECO
	(near GMA - under big tree)	ACCORDIAN ENSEMBLE
4:00 PM	Grinstead Memorial Amphitheatre	STROLLING MUSICIANS
5:00 PM	Southwest Corner, Southwest Corner and Northwest Corner	LOS RITMITCOS*
7:00 PM	Grinstead Amphitheatre	
5:00 to 7:00 PM		

Strolling Musicians — See Saturday's Listing

Unscheduled — Sweet Adelines

* The musicians for this performance are being paid by a grant from the Music Performance Trust Funds of the recording and television industries, obtained through the cooperation of Musician's Local 292 of the American Federation of Musicians.

** Approximately - all these events will be immediately following the parade.

*** For exact location look for their Ferry-Boat Float.

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CERAMICS	Judith McNeill and Linda Megey
HANDMADE ARTICLES	Retired Senior Volunteer Program
PATCHWORK & HANDMADE WEARING APPAREL	Terry Verbish
HARDMADE ARTICLES	Retired Senior Volunteer Program
POTTERY	Mike Howard
HANDMADE ARTICLES	Verdant Rebekah Lodge No. 99
WORLD BOOKS	Mr. P. R. Georges
ART STUDIO	Evelyn Weimann
BASKET MAKING & WEAVING	Lois Purdom
MODERN DANCE STUDIO	Samantha Maynard
CHILDREN'S BALLET THEATER	Beth Marie Deenhan
ADVENTURES IN ART FOR THE YOUNG	Holly Berke

NOTE: Garden Show will be from 1 p.m. to 5 p.m. on Saturday and from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. on Sunday

ALL OTHER ACTIVITIES at the Center will be from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. both days.

FREE CABLE CAR TRANSPORTATION

You can hop aboard this colorful conveyance which makes regular trips to and from the Plaza, Community Center and the parking area on Second Street West.

—Courtesy Imperial Savings and Loan—

INFORMATION CENTER

Located in the center of Sonoma Plaza at the head of Broadway.
—Courtesy Jack London Post & Auxiliary, The American Legion—

RED CROSS SERVICE

The Redwood Empire Chapter of the American Red Cross will have its mobile unit in the Plaza on both Saturday and Sunday to provide emergency services.